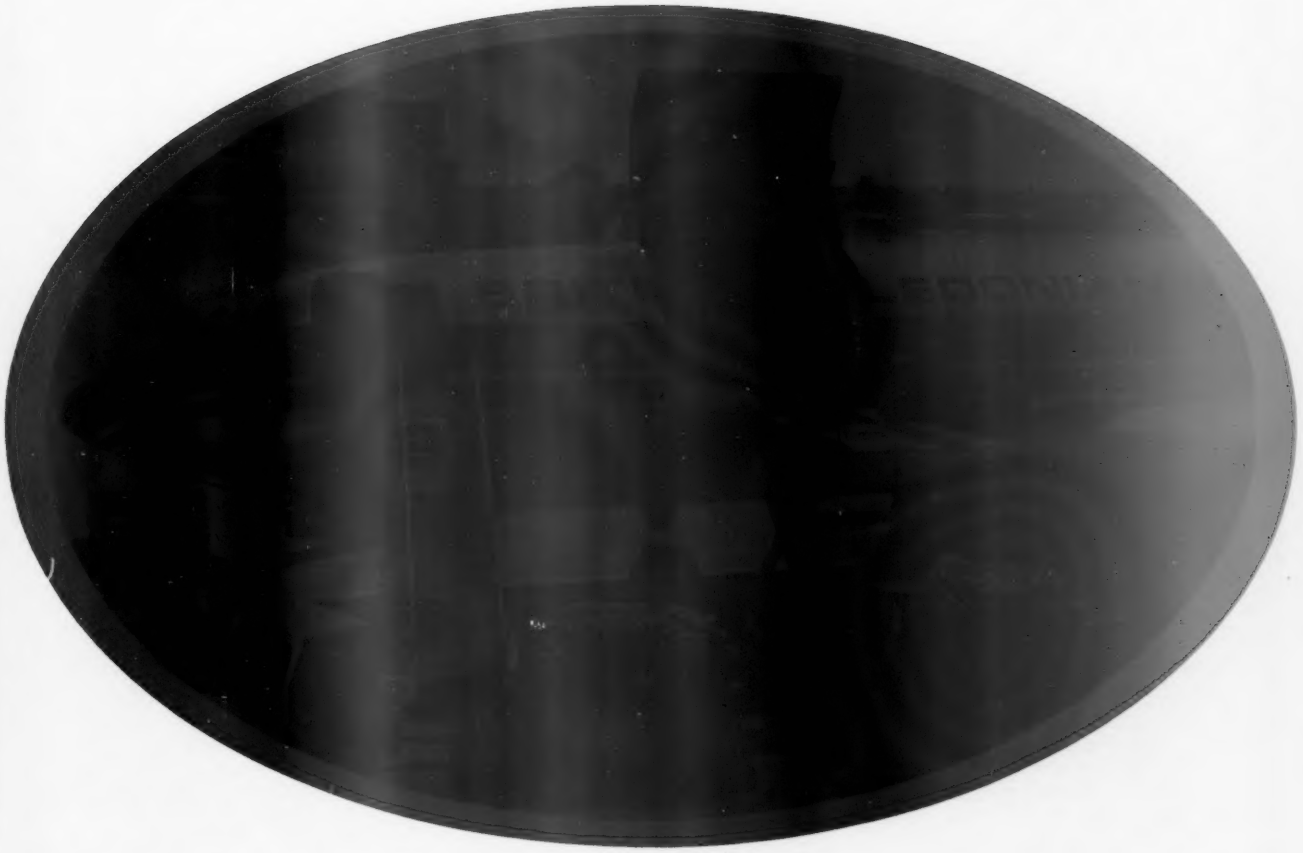
Trade and Industry

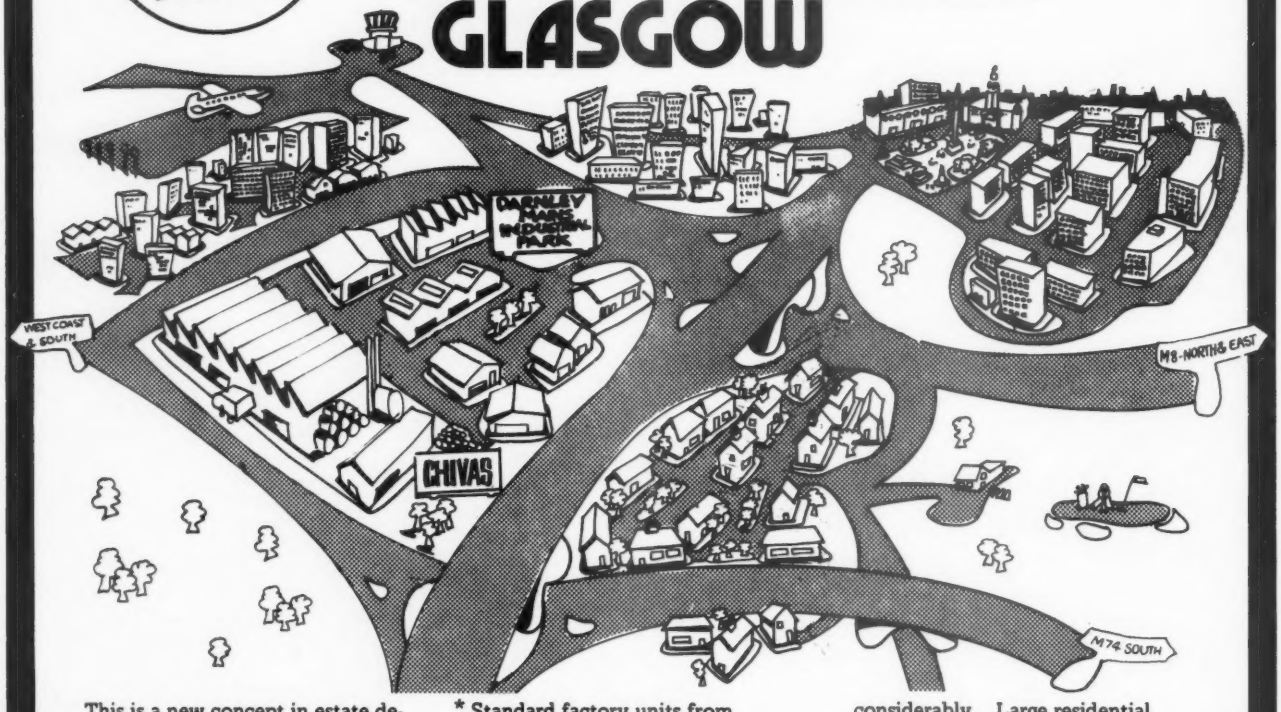
British commercial representation overseas
Supplement this week



Economic regulation of air transport: role of the CAA

WEIR CONSTRUCTION

135 ACRES DARNLEY MAINS INDUSTRIAL PARK GLASGOW



This is a new concept in estate development not just an industrial estate but a totally planned private project, embracing factories, housing, parkland and social amenities, only five miles from the centre of Glasgow and within easy reach of all airports, rail terminals, seaports and main motorways.

FLEXIBILITY OF DEVELOPMENT

This unique development provides complete flexibility of project for the industrialist requiring factory/warehouse units.

* Weir Construction will design, construct, and their team of architects, surveyors, planners and engineers will handle the whole project for you on a lease or sale basis.
* Weir Construction will build to your specification on a sale or lease basis.
* Standard factory units from 5,000 sq.ft. upwards will be available on a sale or lease basis.
* Service sites available 1–80 acres for sale or to let.

LOCATION

Situated within the Glasgow city boundary on an important green field site on the south west side, it is immediately adjoining the proposed interchange of the Ayr Motorway and the proposed Paisley/Hamilton Motorway, giving direct fast access in all directions for motorway transport and to rail, air and sea terminals.

LABOUR

Because of recent housing developments there is a new population of both male and female skilled labour totalling some 30,000 within a radius of one mile. With further local authority and private housing developments planned this figure will increase considerably. Large residential estates are on the Industrial Park boundaries within a few minutes walking distance on the north side.

AMENITIES

The whole project is on the edge of farmland and next to a proposed country park, with a neighbouring golf course at Rouken Glen. City amenities are but five miles away.

Chivas Bros. Ltd., part of the Seagram Group of the U.S.A., have acquired 47 acres of this estate for a programmed development estimated at £10 million.

For full details apply to ME Montagu Evans & Son (Chartered Surveyors) 9 Manor Place, Edinburgh EH3 7DH. Telephone 031-226 3324.

Trade and Industry

3 October 1975

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection

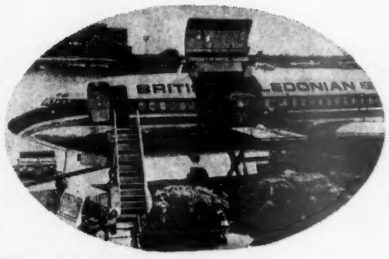


Photo: British Caledonian Airways Ltd.

A British Caledonian Airways' Boeing 707 taking on freight at Gatwick Airport. A consultative document giving the conclusions of the Civil Aviation Authority's major review of the demand for, and the regulation of, air freight services has just been published. This and many other aspects of the CAA's role in the economic regulation of the country's air transport is discussed by the Authority's Chairman, Lord Boyd-Carpenter, in this week's issue (page 16).

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Home News

Investment incentives: additional funds for selective assistance to industry

The Chancellor announced on 24 September, a further £80 millions allocated beyond the £100 millions already announced in the April Budget for the acceleration of capital projects, and to encourage the modernisation of whole industries.

Part of the additional £80 million will be allocated to provide special assistance, on concessionary terms, to a limited number of investment projects which are planned but which have been shelved or postponed. The purpose of the assistance is to induce the companies concerned to go ahead with the projects, starting within the next year, so that expenditure on them will mainly come before the next upturn in investment.

The projects selected will have to comform to the criteria detailed below but it does not follow that everyone who satisfies these criteria will be entitled to assistance under the scheme. The Department of Industry will select the best projects qualifying and particularly those which can go ahead quickest. The objective of this scheme is to encourage investment decisions in advance of the upturn in world trade and demand expected from the beginning of next year.

Criteria

Projects which satisfy the following criteria can be considered for assistance under this scheme:

1 The projects should consist of new investment (not merely modernisation) and be substantial (normally over £1 million); this widens the coverage of the scheme which was previously limited to projects costing over £2½ million.
2 The project should be a net addition to the firm's capital investment programme, ie, it would not take place or would be deferred but for the Government assistance.
3 It should be commercially sound and involve a direct and substantial benefit to the UK balance of payments.
4 Construction work or the installation of plant for the project should have began during the next 12 months, ie, before the end of March 1976, and projects which would be completed early will be given priority.

Terms

The Government support under this scheme will be the minimum considered necessary: in general loans at concessionary rates of interest not greater than such as are available under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 (where appropriate an interest free period may be considered) or the equivalent in interest relief grant. Equity may be taken where this is needed to avoid overgearing but would not be a condition of assistance. This assistance will be made available throughout the country under Section 8 of the Industry Act.

Industry schemes

Schemes to help the modernisation of the wool textile, machine tool and ferrous foundry industries have already been announced. Firms in these industries have already shown much interest in the measures of assistance available. There have been 116 applications for assistance under the wool textile industry scheme. We have so far agreed to contribute £13 million to projects worth some £45 million. The ferrous foundry and machine tool industry schemes have already sparked off over 100 preliminary inquiries each.

With the new funds now available the Department will be able to consider the needs of other industries. New schemes will be introduced where careful examination shows that they will make a large contribution to the modernisation, rationalisation and re-equipment of the industries concerned.

Monthly Digest of Statistics

Prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Division of Government Departments, this digest is designed to provide industrialists and business executives with invaluable statistics relating to the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It contains a regular series of detailed statistics on a wide range of subjects which include the following: *Labour, Fuel and Power, External Trade, Wages and Prices, Industrial Production, Industrial Materials, Finance.*

Price 85p (*by post* £1). Annual Subscription £12 including postage, and a copy of the Definitions of items and units employed in the Digest.

Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH). Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers.

HMSO BOOKS

Rates of interest on Industry Act Assistance

The maximum rate of Interest Relief Grant and the Interest rates for loans under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 have been increased with effect from 29 September, to reflect prevailing levels of commercial interest rates.

The rate of Interest Relief Grant available in those cases where it would be appropriate to allow an interest free period is increased from 12½ per cent to 13 per cent for each interest free year.

The increasing rate of interest on loans for employment-creating projects (Category A) is increased from 9½ per cent to 10 per cent while the 'broadly commercial' rate of interest on loans for modernisation projects not providing additional employment (Category B) is increased from 12½ per cent to 13 per cent.

Ferrous foundry industry scheme adviser appointed

Tom Kilpatrick has been appointed as part-time adviser to the Department of Industry on the Government's £25 million scheme of financial assistance to encourage modernisation of the ferrous foundry industry now being implemented under Section 8 of the Industry Act 1972.

Mr. Kilpatrick (62) has had long and varied experience in the iron and steel industries.

CAA issues 'type certificate' to Concorde engine

The Civil Aviation Authority has now issued a 'type certificate' to the Rolls-Royce/SNECMA Olympus engine unit. This means that engines of this type are approved for use in Concorde aeroplanes.

This certification, carried out jointly by the British and French airworthiness authorities, is believed to be the first civil certification of an engine for use in a supersonic aeroplane. It is an essential step towards eventual type-certification of the aircraft.

Air travel organisers' licences

At the request of the licensees, the Authority has revoked the following air travel organisers' licences: Albany Holidays Ltd., ATOL No. 294 and Albany Travel Ltd., ATOL No. 667.

The licence formerly held by Albany Travel (Manchester) Ltd. ATOL 002 has been varied and is now held by Albany Travel International Ltd.

Alan Williams opens International Aerosol Congress

Opening the 10th International Aerosol Congress at the Royal Lancaster Hotel on 30 September, Alan Williams, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, expressed the hope that discussions would take place during the congress on standardisation of quantities. These would enable the consumer to distinguish readily between one size and another.

Aerosols presented particular problems to standardisation. The variations in the physical properties of the formulation used and the intrinsic strength of container designs made it impossible to devise the sort of simple rules established for foodstuffs.

'Despite this,' Mr. Williams continued, 'both the Federation of European Aerosol Manufacturers and we in the United Kingdom have made considerable progress in discussions between Government, industry, enforcement authorities and consumer groups and we think we are in sight of agreeing provions relating to both standard quantities and levels of fill.'

Price controls: pre-notification requirements

An order amending the statutory pre-notification requirements for price increases was laid before Parliament on 29 September and came into operation on 30 September. Under the Counter-Inflation (Notification of Increases in Prices and Charges (Amendment) (No. 2)) Order 1975 – SI 1975/1583 – increases in prices and charges resulting solely from charges in fees prescribed under section II of the Weights and Measures Act 1963 need not be notified to the Price Commission, provided that they do not exceed the cash amount of the increase in fees.

Pre-notification requirements apply to manufacturing and service firms with annual sales exceeding £5 million in their latest complete year of account. The purpose of the amending order is to permit such firms who manufacture equipment to which the fees apply and pay the fee on behalf of the ultimate user to pass through into their prices, without the normal 28-day notification standstill, cost increases arising from the recent increases in fees for testing and stamping, weighing or measuring equipment. The amendment adds these fees to the indirect taxes specified in Article 4(5) of the Counter-Inflation (Notification of Increases in Prices and Charges) (No. 2) Order 1974-SI1974/2114 – which may be passed through into prices without pre-notification.

Public sector standards for textiles: uniform cloths

The fourth Public Authority Standard in the textiles field published on 30 September by the British Standards Institution, defines requirements in the public sector, particularly the Ministry of Defence, for uniform cloth materials composed of all wool and wool blends. It covers both physical and performance requirements and refers to a number of British Standard tests relating to the size, construction and colour fastness of fabrics.

Public Authority Standards are designed to achieve economies in public sector purchasing by reducing the variety of common user items. They are published by the British Standards Institution on behalf of the Public Sector Standardisation Team, which is led by the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection and comprises representatives from other government departments, nationalised industries, local authorities and other public bodies.

The three standards for textiles issued previously cover sheeting, sheets and pillow slips, workwear materials, and towels and napkins.

The new standard (PAS21: 1975 – Uniform Cloths), price £3.50, may be purchased from the British Standards Institution (Sales Branch), Newton House, 101 Pentonville Road, London N1 9ND or the British British Standards Institution, 115 Portland Street, Manchester M1 6EB.

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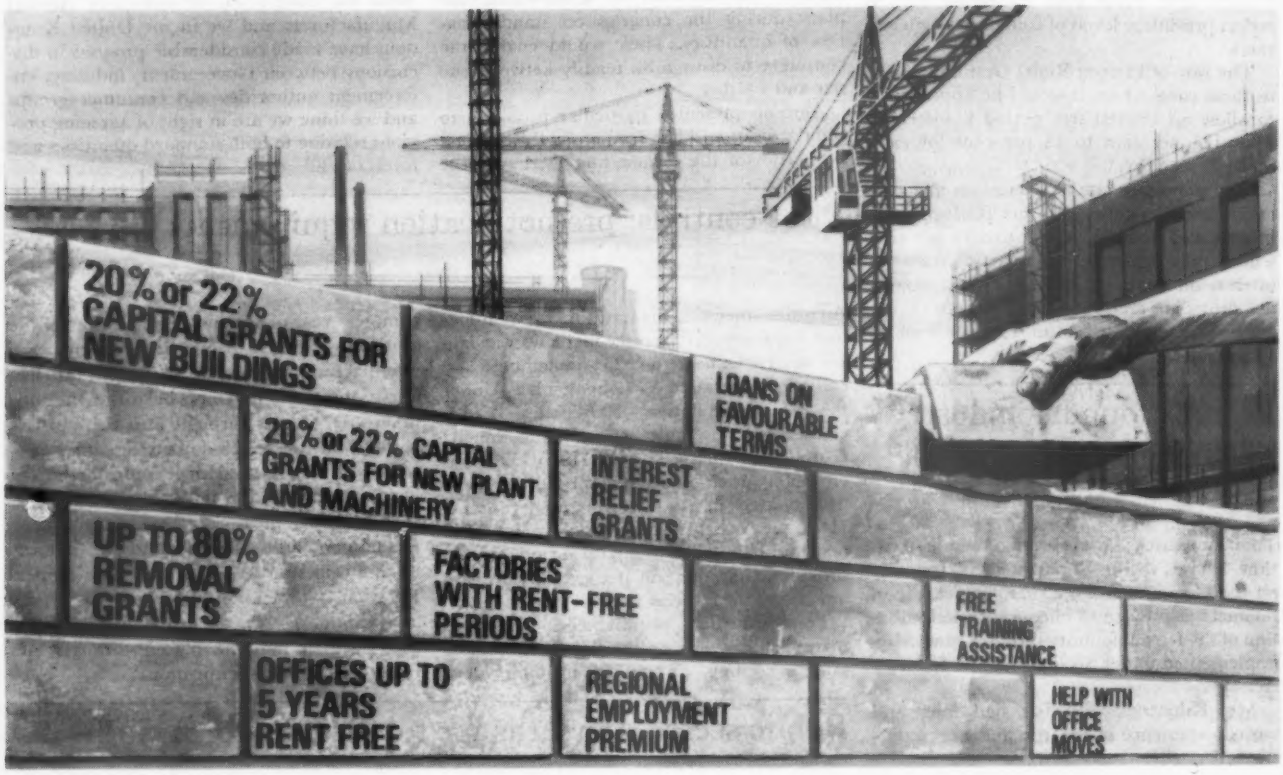
10 ways to boost your company's investment plans - now


20% or 22% CAPITAL GRANTS FOR NEW BUILDINGS
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Work starts on Government factories in Sunderland

The English Industrial Estates Corporation has announced that work has just started on projects worth over £¼ million for the construction of two advance factories, each of 1,350m² (15,000 sq. ft.) on the Leechmere Industrial Estate, Sunderland, Tyne and Wear, on behalf of the Department of Industry.

Contracts for the work have been awarded to Brims and Co. Ltd., of Newcastle upon Tyne. The project architects are R. Chipchase and Partners, of Gateshead, and the quantity surveyors are J. W. Summers and Partners, of Gosforth.

These factories are expected to be available for occupation by the end of April 1976.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 36 of the Patents Act 1949, the endorsement 'Licences of Right' upon the following patent was cancelled on the date specified.

16 September 1975

1,204,365	Standard Telephone and Cables Ltd.	Phase-locked loops
1,268,146	Establissement Prairial	Improvements in or relating to a contraceptive cervical obturator
1,271,785	Herbert Giehler	Method and apparatus for the manufacture of hollow bodies from thermoplastic synthetic material by rotary fusing
1,306,558	Seperic	Improvements in or relating to new derivatives of thiazolino-pyrimidin-5-ones, their preparation and applications
1,309,709	Percy Leslie Pervinkler	Improvements in or relating to an ear-piercing device
1,328,004	Chinoin Gyogyszer-Es-Vegyeszeti Ter Termeker Gyara Rt	Improvements in or relating to naphthyridine derivatives

22 September 1975

1,259,263	Brown Boveri and Co. Ltd.	Gas-blast circuit breaker
1,295,557	Brown Boveri and Co. Ltd.	Gas-blast circuit breaker
1,197,042	Westinghouse Brake Semi-Conductors Ltd.	Methods of manufacturing a semiconductor element and elements manufactured thereby
1,201,117	Goetzewerke Friedrich Goetze Atkiengesellschaft	Sealing members
1,202,227	Carrier Corporation	Brazing preform and brazed joints
1,379,870	Chemiczna Spoldzielnia Pracy 'Synteza'	Improvements relating to a process for the production of quinoxaline
1,380,251	The North Western Electricity Board	Method of and apparatus for removing the sheath from metal-sheathed electrical main cable

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. Armitage
Comptroller

Compacting litter in the ratio of 9:1 and more is possible with this self-contained compactor and container. The 'Garbage Gorger' – made by Portable Compactors Ltd., Newhaven, East Sussex – is loaded from the top, which is said to enable 20 per cent more space to be filled than with bottom-loading units. There are two models: one with a bin capacity of 5.74m³ and one with 7.65m³. Both units contain an electric motor that works on an ordinary 13 amp plug. Quiet in operation, the compactor has a non-toxic anti-bacterial spray and deodoriser, a lever-operated rear unloading door and electric circuitry preventing overloading or jamming. When the garbage has been gorged, or disgorged, the unit can be transported on any conventional skip or bin lift lorry.

A Midget hoist, made by Haltrac Ltd., Richmond, Surrey, helps a handyman lift a heavy weight easily and safely. The hoist is made of aluminium, high tensile bolts, tough, self-lubricating nylon and nylon cord similar to that used by rock climbers with a breaking strain of 700lb. A patented safety device holds a load at any required height. The lock operates the moment the raising or lowering cord is in the vertical position.

Concorde to fly to Montreal's new airport opening

Concorde will fly to Canada for the occasion of the official opening of the new Montreal International Airport, Mirabel. The aircraft will be the pre-production model 02. It will arrive in Ottawa from Paris via London and will have on board Marcel Cavaille, the French Secretary for Transport, and Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Trade. The two Ministers will be the guests of the Canadian Government at the official opening.

Concorde will land at Mirabel on Saturday, 4 October. On Sunday, 5 October, it will make a fly-past and will be on view all day for the public.

Peter Shore dismisses appeal by British Airways board in cargo charter case

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, has dismissed an appeal by the British Airways Board against the Civil Aviation Authority's decisions in respect of the freight charter licences of 12 independent airlines for the period to 31 March 1976.

The decisions in question involved some relaxation of the terms on which holders of general licences for the carriage of freight on charter flights could operate, and also increased the numbers of flights that could be operated by certain carriers to specified destinations.

The Civil Aviation Authority has just published a consultative document on air freight to assist it in determining the regime to apply when the current licences expire.

International air freight services – CAA completes study

A study* of international air freight services, published on 30 September 1975 by the Civil Aviation Authority, sets out a number of possible options for regulating freight services in the future. The Authority intends to consult carriers and other interested parties about these options, with a view to formulating future policy.

Possible options set out in the document are:

1 to remove the minimum consignment size and no-consolidation rules on 'split charters', but retain capacity control;
2 to remove all regulatory controls;
3 to keep the existing controls;
4 to strengthen the present restrictions on 'split charters' – eg by raising the minimum consignment size to 5,000 kilos to force charter airlines to expand the carriage of bulk consignments.

The Authority's study examines in some detail the nature of the air freight market, the role of charter services in that market, and the relationship between scheduled and charter air freight services.

Although the volume of freight carried on charter services is still a small proportion of the total – 12.6 per cent in 1974 – its share is growing steadily. Moreover, freight charter services from the UK are largely concentrated on a relatively small number of routes, so that they are of particular importance to a number of regions of the world, in particular East and West Africa and the Middle and Far East. Freight charters are of growing importance because they provide a service to many shippers of cargo of only moderate urgency, a service that is a good deal faster than surface transport, and a good deal cheaper than scheduled services.

The CAA study suggests that as a general rule scheduled air freight rates should be based on the economics of all-cargo operation rather than on a marginal cost approach to belly-hold capacity on mixed passenger/cargo flights. Nevertheless, in the interest of efficient use of resources, efforts should be made to utilise belly-hold capacity as fully as possible. A consistent picture of load factors below break-even on scheduled all-cargo operations suggests that the international industry as a whole has tended persistently to over-invest in such services. World-wide over-capacity seems likely to be one of the major problems facing the industry in the near future.

The study argues that the higher load factors achieved on freight charter services compared with scheduled services are a major factor in explaining why their rates are lower. The higher costs of scheduled services in some aspects of operation are roughly offset by lower costs in others. This suggests that if ways can be found of raising load factors on scheduled services, for example by the introduction of part charters, scheduled services could be fully competitive with charters. The scheduled airlines, working through IATA, appear in the past to have devoted too little attention to the development of a range of air freight products, as opposed to devising different ways of charging for what is essentially a single service.

Although consolidation of small shipments into larger loads is a major feature of scheduled air freight services, current UK regulations prohibit the consolidation of shipments individually weighing less than 1,000 kilos for carriage on charter services. Since the main effective distinction between scheduled and split charter services is the degree of urgency of shipment for which they cater, the regulations have the effect of equating small shipment size and urgency. The document does not find this justified.

* *International Air Freight Services*, CAP 379, price £2.50. Available from Civil Aviation Authority, PO Box 41, Cheltenham, Glos., or to personal callers from CAA Central Library, Aviation House, 129 Kingsway, London WC2.

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General aviation facilities in S.E. Hampshire and W. Sussex

A report on general aviation facilities in South East Hampshire and West Sussex* prepared by a joint CAA – local authority working party was published on 29 September. The report considers facilities for general aviation – ie business, private and club flying and minor ('third level') passenger services – to meet the needs of the South East Hampshire and West Sussex area up to 1980, following the closure in 1973 of Portsmouth City Airport. Although this is part of the region covered in the South East General Aviation Study on which the Civil Aviation Authority and the Standing Conference on London and South East Regional Planning are jointly engaged, it was considered necessary to bring forward the work in this area because of the problems caused by the closing down of Portsmouth City Airport.

The report forecasts a potential demand by 1980 of between 113,000 and 130,000 general aviation aircraft movements in the area concerned, compared with 89,000 recorded in 1973, when Portsmouth City Airport was among the aerodromes in use. The working party considers that this demand should mainly be satisfied at Southampton (Eastleigh) and Chichester (Goodwood). Though its long term future is uncertain, Eastleigh, as far as general aviation is concerned, is regarded as being particularly suitable for business aviation, with some leisure use, and for third level services, and the working party hopes that it can be preserved for general aviation at least in some form. Goodwood is seen as suitable for mixed business and leisure flying and for the lighter aircraft.

As regards military airfields in the area, the RAF have decided following the Defence Review to withdraw from Thorney Island, but it is not yet known whether there will be any alternative defence use and, if so, whether this would involve flying operations. The working party considers that Thorney Island should at the most play only a minor role as a general aviation facility. The working party says that, should there be any change in the defence use of Lee-on-Solvent, further consideration should be given to its use for some forms of general aviation.

The working party believes that if civil flying is not increased at Lee-on-Solvent or Thorney Island, then there would be advantages from the aviation point of view in the continuation of some aviation activity at Ford aerodrome, which unlike Goodwood has a hard runway, and which would be suitable for mainly business with some leisure use.

Apart from the aerodromes mentioned above, the working party also considered and rejected the disused airfield at Tangmere, a proposal for the use of the old Portsmouth Airport site and the use of a 'greenfield' site. Shoreham Airport was considered too far from the catchment area under consideration.

The working party comprised officials of the Civil Aviation Authority, Hampshire and West Sussex County Councils, Portsmouth City Council and Chichester District Council and a representative of the Ministry of Defence. The authorities concerned are not committed to its findings, but the working party hopes that its conclusions will be taken into account in future planning decisions.

* *General Aviation Facilities in South East Hampshire and West Sussex*, published by the Civil Aviation Authority, CAP 378, price £1.10. Copies from CAA, PO Box 41, Cheltenham, Glos, or from the CAA Central Library, Aviation House, 129 Kingsway, London WC2B 6NN (to personal callers only).

British Coastguards attend US search and rescue school

Two British Coastguards are attending for the first time the US National Search and Rescue School on Governors Island, New York. Mr. S. R. Richards, Inspector, Western Region, and Mr. W. E. Barnes, District Officer, West Scotland and Northern Ireland Division, began a four-week course on 22 September 1975.

Clearance of merger proposals

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has decided, on the information at present before her, not to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under

(*continued on next page*)

This ingenious brush and liquid cleaning assembly, the Wash-matik works from a bucket to provide a continuous jet of water and detergent through the brush and is entirely independent of mains water supply. Operation is controlled by a small valve at the end of the connecting tube, which is immersed in the liquid. A circular motion of the brush provides a continuous flow of water, the volume of which is regulated by the speed of the cleaning movement. William E. Selkin Ltd., West Bridgford, Nottingham.

This device cleans, dries and polishes both the inside and outside of a window at the same time. It consists of a holder containing sponge sections for washing, two magnets and rubber blades for drying and polishing. The holder separates into two similar parts which, when placed on the inside and outside window surfaces, are clamped together by the strong attraction of the magnets. Stanley Golding Ltd., Battersea, London SW11.

Have you a good industrial news picture?

Pictures are published in *Trade and Industry* each week showing developments in British industry. If your company has introduced an interesting new product, if you have received an award, if you have developed a novel manufacturing process, if you have produced the biggest or smallest or heaviest or (you feel) the best designed product, you are welcome to send us a photograph with a short news story. Contributions should be sent promptly – while the subject is still newsworthy – to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 439, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

Union General Properties AG and Union General Properties Ltd.;
Grovewood Securities Ltd. and M. P. Harris (Holdings) Ltd.;
General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd. and Brighton Worthing and District Property and Investments Corporation Ltd.
Lonrho Ltd. and Volkswagen (GB) Ltd.

A fair deal in footwear

A code of good practice for quality, service and customer relations in the footwear industry is being discussed, Alan Williams, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said recently. He was speaking at the annual general meeting at the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux in Aberystwyth.

After referring to Office of Fair Trading statistics which showed that Citizens' Advice Bureaux, Consumer Advice Centres, and Trading Standard Offices had dealt with an average of 400 complaints a week against the footwear industry this year, Mr. Williams went on: 'It can hardly be a matter of pride for the suppliers from abroad or this country that every 10 minutes a pair of shoes is bought which leads to a recorded complaint. How many more cases must there be where dissatisfied customers have not bothered, or know how, to record a complaint?

'Not all complaints may be justified, but I am extremely worried by the overall picture – a poor image for quality, service and customer relations which is not something which those selling footwear can be proud of. It amounts to a poor deal for too many consumers which we in Government who are responsible for guarding consumers' interests are determined to improve.

'I have, therefore, given John Methven, the Director General of Fair Trading, my full support in drawing up a code of good practice to which the whole shoe industry could subscribe. I am glad to say that the shoe repairers trade associations' co-operation has allowed good progress in that field. It is now hoped that a shoe repair code will come into effect early in the New Year.

'I very much regret that much slower progress has been made in what is, after all, by far the most important part of the industry – the manufacturers and retailers. I am glad to say, however, that within the last fortnight moves made by the industry seem to indicate that agreement should soon be possible on the lines of proposals for a code originally put to it by John Methven in March. I hope that after a slow start, real progress will now be made – that a code will emerge which will give the consumer greater assurance and the industry a better name.'

Meat trade prices report a valuable research work says Shirley Williams

Mrs. Shirley Williams, the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said last week: 'The Price Commission Report on Prices and Margins in Meat Distribution (*Trade and Industry*, 26 September 1975, page 710) is a valuable work of research which will fill a gap in the public's understanding of the distributive network for meat and the build-up of prices.

'The Report shows that, even if no allowance were made for distributive margins, the price per lb of meat in the butcher's shop would be at least 2½ times the price paid to the farmer for the live animal because of the weight loss involved in converting a live animal into meat suitable for retail sale. It points out that distributors' profits represent a small proportion of the retail price.

'The Commission found that net margins expressed as percentage of turnover fell for most distributors in 1973 but rose – in some cases significantly – in 1974 during which auction prices fell to particularly low levels. The evidence shows that profits have now turned down again, largely through increased costs.

'The Report concludes that the meat trade operates in a competitive environment and that profits – and prices – are not unreasonable and the Government accepts that general conclusion. As the Report recommends, the Government will, however, be discussing with the meat trade arrangements to keep profits under review.'

More local price surveys qualify for Government grants

Further approvals of local price comparison schemes were issued on 24-25 September by the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection. Each of the following shopping centres qualifies for a grant of £1,000 to cover the cost of local price surveys: Gateshead, Jarrow, South Shields, Sunderland, Wallsend, Wrexham and Rhyl, Northampton and Corby.

The grants will cover the cost of collecting and publicising the prices of basic foods and other essential household items at the main supermarkets in the shopping centres and, in the case of meat, fruit and vegetables, at local butchers' and greengrocers' also. The surveys will enable housewives in the areas to compare prices in their local stores without having to check up on each shop for themselves.

Pilot surveys undertaken for the Department have revealed that housewives taking advantage of pre-shopping information of this kind could save up to 20p in the £ on their grocery bills.

The first approvals under this scheme were announced in *Trade and Industry*, 26 September 1975 (page 715). The scheme has attracted considerable interest from all parts of the country, and the Department is examining

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applications from a large number of local authorities.

The surveys at Gateshead, Jarrow, Sunderland, South Shields and Wallsend will be carried out under the direction of the Consumer Services Directorate of the Tyne and Wear County Council; at Wrexham and Rhyl by the Consumer Protection Departments of the Clwyd County Council; and at Northampton and Corby by the Northamptonshire County Council.

New round of offshore petroleum production licensing next year says Tony Benn

Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, last week announced the Government's intention to hold a further round of petroleum production licensing in 1976.

Speaking at the National Union of Mineworkers' Summer School at Ruskin College, Oxford, he said: 'I propose to hold a further round of offshore licensing next year, inviting applications in the early months of the year and awarding licences later in that year. My prime objectives in holding the round will be to maintain momentum so as to ensure continued exploration and development of our Continental Shelf, and a continuing market for our growing offshore supplies industry.

'The terms and conditions governing the licensing, which will be announced when applications are invited, will be designed to entrench and safeguard our legitimate national interests, including, as the Government has declared, a provision for majority State participation in commercial finds.

'I am also concerned to develop still greater markets for British industry in supplying offshore operations; to help the process of trade union organisation and to secure a progressive benefit in terms of training for British personnel involved. All this is a part of a national plan for our national energy resources for the national benefit'.

To date there have been four rounds of production licensing – in 1964, 1965, 1970 and in 1971/72 – and a total of 245 petroleum production licences have been awarded.

Ways sought to increase Scottish involvement in offshore markets

An official committee is to review the involvement of industry in Scotland in offshore markets – and to consider how this involvement might be increased.

This was announced following a meeting on 26 September of the Scottish Economic Council, chaired by William Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland.

The committee is a newly created Joint Standing Committee of the Oil Development Council for Scotland and the Scottish Economic Council; formed as a link between these two bodies.

The committee's terms of reference are:

'To consider industrial and economic aspects of petroleum development in Scotland which may from time to time be referred to the Committee by the SEC or the ODC, and to report to the Councils as necessary.'

The study of the involvement of Scottish

Queen's Award presentations

Lords Lieutenant have been kept busy lately making presentations to some of the 78 companies which earlier this year gained the Queen's Award to Industry for export achievement (a further 19 Awards were made for technological innovation). Recent ceremonies in three different counties are pictured here.

Right: Leslie Leiner (right), chairman of P. Leiner and Sons Ltd., receives his company's second successive Queen's Award from the Lieutenant of Glamorgan, Sir Cennydd Traherne, at the Leiner headquarters, Treforest, Mid-Glamorgan. The firm has doubled its exports of gelatin products within two years to almost £10 million.

Far right: Major J. D. Young, Lord Lieutenant of Buckingham, hands over the Award to Mr. G. G. Zahler, managing director of Instron Ltd., at the firm's High Wycombe premises, Instron manufactures materials testing machines and systems and won the Award for the second time by increasing its exports from 75 per cent of total production in 1972 to 83 per cent in 1974.

Bottom: The fourth Queen's Award to be won by the textile machinery manufacturers Ernest Scragg and Sons Ltd., was presented to the company by Viscount Leverhulme, Lord Lieutenant for Cheshire (centre left). The Award was received by Mr. T. N. Dufort (centre right), chairman of Scragg's. After the ceremony in the firm's Langley Works, near Macclesfield, Lord Leverhulme presented Jim Shaw (right), a foreman at the works, with the British Empire Medal, awarded for his long service with the company.

industry in oil markets will be its first task.

Alistair MacLeod Matthews, a member of the SEC, has accepted the Secretary of State's invitation to be chairman. Members are drawn from both councils. The other members of the Joint Committee are Maitland Mackie; Professor Patten and James Jack of the ODC – John Drummond and Viscount Weir of the ODC.

The social impact of North Sea oil

Current research into the social effects of North Sea oil discoveries is, at best, patchy. This is one of the conclusions in a report* by a Social Science Research Council advisory group published this month.

Now the SSRC is to provide £90,000 for research into the social impact of North Sea oil developments in Scotland.

The funds will be allocated by a panel of Scottish-based academics. The chairman will be Professor F. M. Martin, Professor of Social Administration, Glasgow University.

More could be done to promote multi-disciplinary research, and the report gives several examples of potential areas: the impact of oil developments on changing patterns of local leadership and decision-making; the relationship between oil developments and Scottish nationalism; the impact of the multi-national corporations in Scotland; and whether or not the socio-economic structure will have been fundamentally changed and at what cost in cultural dislocation and psychological stress.

The report recommends that the SSRC sets up a panel with four to six members drawn largely from senior social scientists at Scottish Universities, and representing the range of relevant social-scientific disciplines, together with two assessors nominated by the Scottish Office.

The Scottish Office have indicated that they would be happy to be represented on the basis of contributing to the panel's discussions and work in general by presenting the views and interests of Government Departments, without taking part in formal decisions in support of research.

* Research into the social impact of North Sea Oil developments in Scotland, SSRC 1975, ISBN 0 900296 37 2. Available from: Research Publications Services Ltd., Victoria Hall, Fingal Street, East Greenwich, London SE10 0RF. Price 50p (plus 8p forwarding charge).

UK economic minerals – reports on slate and gypsum

Two more in the series of reports* on minerals of economic importance to Britain have been published – on slate and on gypsum and anhydrite. Both reports have been compiled by the Mineral Resources Division of the Institute of Geological Sciences from information assembled for the interdepartmental Mineral Resources Consultative Committee, with assistance from the industries.

The report on slate describes geological occurrence of slate in Britain, its exploitation, processing and uses. Information on prices, production and overseas trade is included.

United Kingdom slate production declined from a peak 650,000 tonnes in 1898 to only 64,000 tonnes in 1973. The largest surviving quarries are in the Lake District, North Wales and Cornwall.

The traditional use for slate is as roofing tiles, but the material also finds application for other architectural purposes. Crushed slate is sold as a filler. Coarser granulated slate is used for a number of purposes.

The second of the reports describes the geological occurrence of gypsum and anhydrite, their exploitation, processing and industrial applications. It reviews possible use of by-product gypsum, obtained mainly from phosphoric acid manufacture, as a substitute for the natural mineral. Production and trade data, complete to 1973 are provided together with information on consumption and demand trends. Maps and sections show the distribution of gypsum and anhydrite deposits and sites of existing workings.

Gypsum is an important raw material for the building industry. It is used principally in plaster and plasterboard manufacture and as a retarder in Portland cement. Anhydrite is used in manufacture of sulphuric acid and cement. It was, until 1971, employed in production of the fertiliser ammonium sulphate.

Britain is a leading world producer of gypsum with an output of 3.8 million tonnes in 1973. Anhydrite production, amounting to 359,000 tonnes in 1973, has declined dramatically in recent years. This is mainly because of the cessation of sulphuric acid manufacture from anhydrite at two plants and its replacement by economically more attractive crude sulphur from overseas sources.

* Mineral Resources Consultative Committee, Slate (Mineral Dossier No. 12), price 85p; and Mineral Resources Consultative Committee, Gypsum and Anhydrite (Mineral Dossier No. 13), price £1 net. Both published by HM Stationery Office and obtainable from them, Government bookshops and through booksellers.

Small firms contribute £107 million to Scottish economy

Over £107 million was contributed to the Scottish economy by nearly 3,000 small firms in 1974, says the Small Industries Council for Rural Areas of Scotland (SICRAS) in its annual report.

The figure emerged from a survey of 2,768 small rural businesses, undertaken to measure changes in employment and turnover in the SICRAS area. The report states that the number of persons employed by these small firms has risen by over three times the national average during 1972-74. 'In Scotland the total number in employment rose by 4.8 per cent while the number employed by the firms surveyed rose by 15 per cent, representing a net increase in employment of 4,071. The average figure of employment rose from 10.7 persons per firm to 11.9 per firm.

The report goes on to say that a separate analysis was done for firms helped by the Council, either financially or through advisory services. These firms showed an even greater percentage increase in employment than the small firms sector as a whole – 55.9 per cent compared with 15 per cent.

Since 1972 the Council has helped over 200 firms to start up in business, 25 per cent of them setting up in technology and engineering – 'firms to which Scotland looks for its future growth'.

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

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The Register of Restrictive Trading Agreements (Restrictive Trade Practices Acts 1956 to 1973)

Additions and amendments to the Register

A list of additions and amendments made to the alphabetical index to the register between 1 July and 30 September 1975 is given below; the amendments are shown in italics.

'D' and 'F' Agreements

Also given below, headed 'D' and 'F' Agreements, is a schedule which brings up to date at 30 September 1975 particulars of these agreements which have been determined or varied.

A full explanation of the basis on which these two lists have been compiled, and the meaning of the symbols used, was published in *Trade and Industry* (page 22) on 2 January 1975.

Agreements referred to the Restrictive Practices Court

On 10 April 1959 there was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* (page 859) a list of all agreements in respect of which Notices of Reference (constituting formal commencement of proceedings before the Restrictive Practices Court) had been issued except those which had already been dealt with by the Court. Subsequent additions have been published at approximately quarterly intervals. Anyone who may be in a position to assist the Court with evidence from his own experience of results of any of these agreements which he thinks affect the public interest, is asked to communicate as early as possible with the Treasury Solicitor's Branch, 3 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London SW1H 9NN. The agreements shown in square brackets have been abandoned after the issue of a Notice of Reference.

Agreements not to be referred to the Restrictive Practices Court

The Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection may, on the representation of the Director General of Fair Trading, give directions under Section 9(2) of the Act of 1968 discharging him, during their continuance in force, from the duty of referring an agreement to the Restrictive Practices Court. A further list is given below, headed as this paragraph is headed, of agreements in respect of which directions under that subsection have been given and are in force. The agreements are indicated in the Index to the Register by the symbol 'B', but no directions have been issued during the quarter 1 July to 30 September 1975.

Inspection of the Register

The Register may be inspected between 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. on any weekday except Saturday and certain holidays at any of the following addresses:

Office of Fair Trading,
Chancery House,
Chancery Lane,
London WC2A 1SP

9 Hope Street,
Edinburgh EH2 4EL

Department of Commerce,
176 Newtownbreda Road,
Belfast BT1 4JX

The fee for inspecting the Register is 50p per day, but if fewer than five agreements are inspected, the fee is 10p for each agreement.

Indexes to the Register, one as published in *Trade and Industry* and one in which commodities are grouped by classes, may be inspected at these addresses free of charge.

ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO THE REGISTER

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity				
		C			
3848	Chicken live				
3841	Chickens live		Lancashire		
3842	Chickens live				
3855	Concrete pipes				
2872	Credit cards (hotel and restaurants) flowers				
	hotel and restaurant meals		C 5/69		*delete F 12/68*
		D			
1151	Diesel fuel, gasoline, Plymouth		B 10/69		*add D 3/75*
		F			
3787	Fish				
2946	Fish Aberdeen		F 11/70	C 12/70	*add C 6/75*
3795	Fish Aberdeen				
1255	Fish Clyde area		F 6/70	C 12/70	*add C 6/75*
3033	Fish Mallaig and NW Scotland			C 3/70	*add C 6/75*
2314	Fish Scotland		F 11/70	C 12/70	*add C 6/75*
		H			
3752	Hot water panel radiators				*add D 8/75*
		M			
3860	Milk in cartons		Lancashire	D 9/75	
		N			
2610	Newspapers				*add D 8/75*
		P			
1935	Permanent magnets		C 6/62		*add D 3/75*
3859	Poultry live				
		R			
3833	Refined sugars, syrups and treacles				
		T			
3849	Telephone cables				*add F 8/75*
3748	Transformers				

'D' AND 'F' AGREEMENTS

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity	Area	D or F	Date
1151	Diesel fuel, gasoline	Plymouth	D	Mar. 1975
1935	Permanent magnets		D	Mar. 1975
2610	Newspapers		D	Aug. 1975
3752	Hot water panel radiators		D	Aug. 1975
3849	Telephone cables		F	Aug. 1975
3860	Milk in cartons	Lancashire	D	Sept. 1975

Safety of Loads on Vehicles

Code of Practice

People are too often killed or injured in accidents caused by badly secured loads falling off lorries. Carrying a load safely to satisfy the broad terms of the law is the responsibility of everyone in road transport and this code gives full guidance as to how loads should be secured, and needless casualties avoided. It is hoped that everyone concerned in the road transport industry will learn from the code and help to make the incidence of a falling load a thing of the past.

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See the Bookseller section of Yellow Pages for your nearest stockist of Government publications.

HMSO BOOKS

'A vivid insight into what makes the UK tick'

Members of the United States investment mission watching the assembly of washing machines in the Merthyr Tydfil factory of Hoover Ltd., on 25 September. The mission was led by Mr. F. N. Mansager, until recently chairman of the Hoover international organisation, and his successor as chairman of the British Hoover company, Mr. P. C. Boon, was at Merthyr to welcome the American visitors, together with Mr. D. R. Snowden, director of manufacturing at the South Wales factory.

No similar group of Americans had, he believed, been given such a vivid insight into what makes the UK tick. This was the view of Felix Mansager, retiring chairman of Hoover Co., leader of the party of 21 leading American businessmen who returned to the United States last Saturday (27 September) after a 10-day tour of Britain (*Trade and Industry*, 19 September 1975, page 667).

Mr. Mansager was speaking in London, at a press conference at the Bank of England. He opened by saying: 'Speaking for all the American visitors in this group, we are very grateful to the British Government for giving us the opportunity of talking personally with leaders of business, labour and Government, in this country. Our reception has been most cordial. These leaders have been frank with us and the discussions will give us a basis for evaluating future investment and expansion possibilities.

'There has been an honest exchange of views wherever we have been in the UK. We have been impressed with what we have seen and what the Government is doing to set the economy straight, particularly in the development areas.

'Together the companies on the mission represent, in terms of annual turnover, some $26 billion. Together they employ 678,000 people in a world-wide spread of factories; 34,000 are employed in the UK.

'Some of us have been established here for years – and know your advantages, not to say failings – but others have no investment here yet. Naturally we have our preconceptions, and issues like nationalisation, labour troubles and inflation, loom large in some of our minds as we look at the UK.

'So when we have talked to the Press throughout the country – and indeed when we have been talking to Ministers, business and labour leaders – these issues inevitably arise. But much more than that needs to be said about the mission, and about the attitude of Americans to the UK.

'Meeting with people in Scotland, the North-East, London – and later in Wales – has taken us beyond the headlines we read both here and in the States. We are starting to build bridges between hard industrial realities, which however our future investment decisions may go, at least allow them to be made on the basis of fact.

'We have seen and met people keen to work and union leaders who share management's wish to succeed.

'We have seen the new vitality North Sea oil represents to Britain.

'We have seen new towns full of young faces and expanding industry.

'We have seen massive investments going on in the development areas.

'And finally, we have met Ministers and other business leaders, including city people, for frank and informal discussions.

'No similar group of Americans that we know of has ever been given such a vivid insight into what makes the UK tick.'

American businessmen encouraged to invest in Britain

Britain welcomed inward investment from the United States, Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, told 21 leading American businessmen in London last week.

The visiting Americans – who were in Britain for a tour of some of the country's industrial areas and for talks with top executives of UK companies, trades union leaders, bankers, Government Ministers and officials – were Mr. Varley's guests at a dinner in the House of Commons.

'Many American companies are already here in strength,' said Mr. Varley. 'We welcome inward investment from the United States as from other countries. Such investment can contribute significantly to our industrial assets, to employment, to our exports and in other ways.

'We want our industry to be vigorous, efficient and successful. That means our manufacturing industry; that means our exporting industry; that means our public sector – coal, steel, natural gas, electricity. It means our private sector – at its best fit to be compared favourably with any of its world competitors. It means indigenously-owned industry and it means industrial ventures financed from abroad.

'There has,' he said, 'by long tradition been a liberal policy in the United Kingdom towards the industrial investor from overseas The economies of the world are, of course, passing through troubled times and investment decisions are, therefore, apt to be even more difficult than normal.'

Mr. Varley told the Americans, all of whom are chairmen or presidents of companies in a wide range of manufacturing, that the Government would be ready to advise and assist those firms which might wish to set up or expand present business in the United Kingdom.

Canadian mine delegation

The Association of British Mining Equipment Exporters, in conjunction with the British Overseas Trade Board, is sponsoring the visit to Britain from 18 October-4 November of a group of 12 senior coal mining executives from Canada.

Some of the largest coal producers in Canada are expected to take part in a programme which will include visits to high production longwall faces operated by the National Coal Board, as well as to manufacturers' works.

The visit, which is intended to show the latest developments in British longwall mining techniques, will be the second by Canadian mining executives to the UK. Another party visited this country in 1972.

Publications

Scottish Economic Bulletin. Scottish Office. Prepared by the Scottish Planning Department, Economics and Statistics Unit. (Available from HMSO Edinburgh. Twice yearly. 90p per issue.) This Bulletin first appeared in Summer 1971 and, together with the annual *Scottish Abstract of Statistics*, replaced the *Digest of Scottish Statistics*, which was published twice yearly from April 1953-April 1971. For a more detailed note on the genesis of this publication see *Trade and Industry*, 9 September 1971, page 479. Together they provide, for Scotland, the sort of statistical information which is provided for the United Kingdom as a whole by the Central Statistical Office's publications – *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, *Economic Trends* and the *Annual Abstract of Statistics*. The *Bulletin* is designed to provide the broad background information on current trends in the Scottish economy, whereas the *Scottish Abstract of Statistics* gives more detailed statistical information as well as fuller notes and definitions. Each issue of the *Bulletin* is divided into two sections. The first consists of a regular article reviewing the state of the Scottish economy as well as other articles on special topics. Thus Issue No. 7 February 1975 includes an item on employment in the oil and related industries in Scotland, contributed by the Department of Industry, while an article on population movement and job changes in Scotland is featured in issue No. 8 Summer 1975. The second section contains charts and statistics, including two pages of summary tables, entitled 'Main Economic Series', giving both quarterly and annual figures, for a period of 10 years, for such items as the index of industrial production, numbers employed and trade through Scottish ports. Other statistical tables give information on such subjects as employment by industry, changes in employment, Scottish domestic product by type of income and industrial stoppages. New charts and tables are introduced from time to time. In issue No. 8 for example, statistics are presented on net migration from Scotland and the regions. Of particular interest, considering the growing importance of oil in the Scottish economy, are the statistics on North Sea oil; employment; the list of North Sea oil and gas discoveries (which gives details of their location and production plans); and the map of oil-related developments which shows areas licensed for exploration, finds, pipelines and onshore developments. At the end of each *Bulletin* there is a brief calendar of economic events and an index of articles, charts and statistics covering current and previous issues.

International Trade Credit Management: a 22-country survey of effective credit practices, by G. V. Benz. (202 pages. 1975. £7.50. ISBN 0 7161 0273 0.) This work is intended for company credit control managers, and contains comparative information on credit control practices in Western and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. It takes the form of a tabulation of, and a commentary on, a survey in which over 200 firms from 22 countries participated. The work is divided into 12 main chapters. It begins with a description of the survey framework and its objectives, which are as follows: to cover in detail essential credit operational aspects; to summarise company data on specific questions related to practical day to day operation; to provide comparative data on policies, systems and procedures which are effective in major world companies. Further chapters describe the general functions of credit managers and the functional organisation required. Also discussed are the criteria on which the granting of credit is based, along with the information sources necessary for such decision making. Later chapters deal with specific processes, such as invoicing, assessment of credit performance, use of electronic data processing, management reporting and training programmes for credit personnel. The work ends with summary of conclusions and recommendations for action. The text is illustrated by flow charts and graphs, and a list of the companies surveyed is provided.

Company Responsibility and Participation: a new agenda, by Michael P. Fogarty. (116 pages. Available, cash with order, from Political and Economic Planning, 12 Upper Belgrave Street, London SW1. £3.00 Vol. XLI. Broadsheet No. 554, August 1975.) This report deals, against the background of corresponding developments in the rest of Europe, with three related issues. The publication relates these issues from the point of view of national policy rather than the policy of individual enterprises. The first is the changing definitions of a firm's responsibility and accountability, in the minds both of directors and managers themselves and of employees and the public. The next issue is the growth of pressure from employee representation and how it impinges on management prerogative. It is, therefore, on collective representation rather than direct participation that this report places its main weight. Thirdly the issue of strategy is considered; that is the overall planning and implementation of clearly defined targets – whether short or long term. A short enumeration of contents will show the structure of the study and its treatment of the topics. Chapter one examines the problem of management's accountability and responsibility, and underlines the central issue of management prerogative. Chapter two analyses accountability in the literal sense of accounts and reports and extends the discussion into the areas of the dissemination of information in order to make more relevant knowledge available to a wider audience. European experience and current developments are the central topics of chapter three. Chapter four embodies the main proposals now current in Britain, or applicable here, for reforming direct participation and collective representation. The EEC's draft statute for the European company is but one item analysed here. Chapter five discusses these proposals and the immediate action which seems practicable. Chapter six considers, also against a European background, current proposals for financial participation, involving major changes in the pattern of ownership; public ownership; the redistribution of share ownership; and the revival of producers' co-operatives. Finally, this chapter ties up all the loose ends of a complex set of issues by relating them to the management of the economy as a whole and considers, once again what measures are appropriate to this whole area of commercial and industrial power.

Science policy and organisation of research in Sweden. *Science policy studies and documents No. 34.* United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. (59 pages. Available from HMSO. 1974. £0.85. ISBN 92 3 101197 9.) The Unesco series *Science policy studies and documents* is part of a programme, the aim of which, in the words of the authorising resolution 2.1131(b)-1960- 'is to collect, analyse and disseminate information concerning the organisation of scientific research in member states and their policies in this respect'. This programme has been confirmed by similar resolutions at all subsequent sessions. The series is designed to present those responsible for scientific research and development throughout the world with information on the science policies pursued by various Unesco member states. This publication has been prepared for Unesco by the Swedish Government Research Advisory Board and comprises six main parts. The first consists of an outline of the historical background to scientific research and higher education in Sweden. Part two outlines the organisation of the financing and performing sectors – performing, in this context, meaning university/government joint research groups, grant-aided bodies and so on. A summary, with notes, of expenditure on R and D is the subject dealt with in part three. Part four analyses higher education as it is now, in contrast to part one, and proceeds to place the role of scientists in the context of the national economy. The principle aims of Swedish national science policy are itemised in part five, while part six gives a brief description of this dynamic and highly advanced country. Three appendices complete the report: a list of research agencies, including universities; a short enumeration of government research institutions; and, finally, a small, select bibliography. A feature of this work is the amount of tabulated data which illustrates the text and the many flow-charts which enable the reader to grasp the structure of the whole scientific administrative machinery.

Technology News

Powder rather than paint

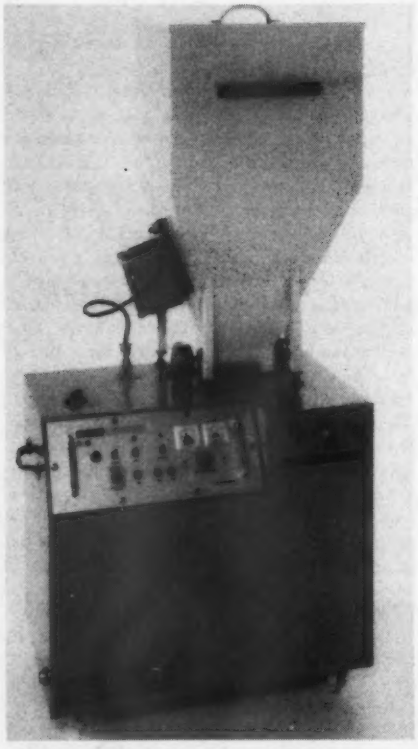
Controsion Electrostatic Ltd., a British firm, has produced the first machine for electrostatic powder coating to comply with the UK's new safety standards.

Spraying a metal surface with powder, instead of paint, is a process which has developed over the past 10 years. Applied electrostatically to the metal, the powdered surface is hardened in a stoving oven. After cooling, this provides a finish which is in many ways superior to paint, in impact and scratch resistance, and may be as much as 40 per cent cheaper to apply than a conventional two-coat stoving enamel.

Powder coating also helps to control pollution by avoiding the solvent gases given off in the stoving oven when wet paint finishes are dried. In several countries there are now laws against the emission of these damaging fumes.

Because powder coating creates a flammable atmosphere, accidents can occur and for this reason new safety standards were introduced. While studying their designs, in order to comply with the new regulations, Controsion Electrostatic developed a new system, operated on an extremely low energy output. Not only did the new design comply with the UK Safety Standard (BASEEFA Standard SFA3010 part 1, 1974) but it proved to have other advantages in terms of better penetration into recessed areas. Patent applications have now been made, by the company, in several countries.

Powder coating is now being used for a variety of metal surfaces, including chair frames and other metal furniture, domestic durables such as food mixers and parts of motor cars.



Electrostatic spray powder coating machine, with Piezo-electric generating system.

Engineers, architects and surveyors in the civil service

The Civil Service Department's new film about the work of professional engineers, architects and surveyors – a 28 minute colour production called 'You'll make up your own minds' – was shown in London last week to specialists concerned with the recruitment of technologists.

The film is designed to attract undergraduates and advanced level students to a professional career in the Government, the largest employer of technologists in the country.

The director and presenter, Ian Morrison, goes to work sites in many parts of the country and records unscripted discussions with 19 men and women, most of them in the early years of their professional careers. Their work is as diverse as designing and building motorways, planning hospitals and schools, developing armoured fighting vehicles, surveying and renovating old buildings, and providing essential facilities and equipment in research establishments.

The film was made through the Central Office of Information by Samuelsons Film Service Ltd., and is available in 16mm. An edited version on cassette video-tape may also be available later this year.

The film can be borrowed free of charge, or purchased, from the Central Film Library, Government Building, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, London, or from the Scottish Central and Welsh Office film libraries, quoting catalogue No. UK 2743.

Ceramic materials can be made into matrices and other complex shapes by fabrication techniques developed at Harwell. The picture shows a monolithic ceramic assembly of gas passages to be used, for example, as a heat regenerator.

Triggered barriers

Coal dust underground may be raised by the blast from a firedamp explosion, and the airborne dust ignited by the burning gas. Combustion feeds the blast, which may raise more coal dust and a self-propagating situation may develop.

Barriers can suppress this type of explosion, and in British mines these usually consist of a series of shelves loaded with stone dust. A cloud of stone dust is thrown into the path of the flame.

For some time, the Safety in Mines Research Establishment have worked on the design of a triggered barrier. This consists of two parts: a sensor which detects the arrival of a flame; and a disperser which receives a signal from the sensor and rapidly discharges a suppressant material, usually water, into the path of the flame.

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One of the purpose-built terminals of the Post Office's proposed new teletext information system, Viewdata.

Viewdata – a telephoned TV information service

At a touch of a button, a wide range of information, called up over the telephone and presented on a television screen in the home or office, is offered by a new proposed Post Office service, Viewdata. The information could include commercial news for businessmen, 'What's On' in entertainment, holidays, job vacancies, sport and general news.

This teletext system, sent over a telephone line from a database stored in a computer, differs from the Oracle and Ceefax systems proposed by the broadcasting authorities because it is interactive. Messages from one subscriber can be stored in the computer and passed to another subscriber when convenient.

Other advantages of Viewdata are its utilisation of existing hardware – a television set (adapted) and the telephone – supplemented by the purchase of a hand-held keypad. Alternatively, instead of the telephone link to a domestic television, a purpose-built Viewdata terminal with built-in controls and telephone, could be supplied.

With a GEC processor, the inquiry response time should be less than two seconds to 200 simultaneous users.

The Post Office has done comprehensive research on content appeal, to discover which topics the public would want to know about. Viewdata has an unlimited capacity, and the ability to update data when necessary. Future expansion plans would possibly include facilities in public libraries, region-orientated information, and European coverage.

The cost would be spread between the Post Office, the information suppliers, and the television industry. The Post Office's pilot trials, due to start in January 1976, will assess the likely demand, and the approximate charges of the service. At present, cost calculations, based on BBC's and IBA estimates, are in the area of £50-£100 per viewer for installation with the charge for dialling information the same as the cost of a local telephone call.

If the trials are successful, the new service could be available in three or four years' time. Viewdata was demonstrated publicly for the first time to some 800 delegates to Eurocomp, an international computer conference, at London's Heathrow Hotel last week.

Safeguarding Britain's health – Government Chemist's Open Days

Safeguarding Britain's health, and the many ways in which chemical analysis helps to achieve this, is the theme of this year's Open Days – 22-23 October – at the Department of Industry's Laboratory of the Government Chemist in London.

Health interests featured this year include tar and nicotine contents of cigarette smoke, contamination of food by heavy metals from cooking utensils and packaging materials' quality control of medicines and development of a new dental cement.

The purpose of the Open Days is to demonstrate to representatives of these departments the Laboratory's capabilities. Scientists from industry, universities and other research institutes are invited to see recent developments in analytical techniques and instrumentation.

Simquads: a personal dust sampler for non-mining situations

The Safety in Mines personal gravimetric dust sampler (Simpeds) was designed specifically for use in the coal-mining industry whose operatives always wear a cap-lamp and battery assembly.

Simquads, a quarry-dust sampler, has been designed for use in industries where a cap lamp and battery are not worn. At present the instrument is at the laboratory prototype stage, but since it is based on simpeds, which is already being manufactured commercially, no difficulty in producing a commercial version is expected.

The instrument is in two parts: a cyclone elutriator/filter unit which can be attached to the wearer's clothing, and a motorised pump unit that can be carried on a belt or in the pocket. The two parts are connected by a tube which can be cut to any length convenient to the wearer. The instrument can also be used for fixed-point sampling; for this purpose the cyclone elutriator/filter unit can be mounted on the pump unit housing. Simquads is powered by three nickel cadmium cells housed in the pump unit.

Dusty air is sucked upwards into the cyclone elutriator through an entry point in the side of the unit; oversize particles fall to the bottom of the cyclone, where they can be collected if required, and respirable-size particles pass through and are deposited on a suitable membrane filter.

The filter is 37mm in diameter and is prepacked in a small plastic cassette. The internal surface of the bottom half of the cassette is treated to reduce electrostatic effects. The filter is weighed in the laboratory and is then inserted into the cassette which is sealed around the rim with a rubber band. After use this cassette is sent back to the laboratory where the filter is reweighed with its dust sample. The cassette is sealed with a spring clip during transportation to prevent accidental loss of dust.

The pump unit contains an SMRE air pulsation damper to smooth the airflow through the elutriator, and a register that records the number of pump strokes. The pump is of the diaphragm type, and is driven by a small electric motor. The speed of the motor is controlled by stabilizing its voltage supply by means of an SMRE designed encapsulated control unit. The voltage output of the control unit and hence the flow rate can easily be adjusted by means of a miniature multi-turn potentiometer accessible from the outside of the unit; coarse flow adjustment can be obtained by altering the stroke of the pump.

The unit is designed to be safe for use in most industrial environments; for intrinsic safety purposes the battery contains a 1 ohm current limiting resistor.

Inquiries should be sent to The Director at Safety in Mines Research Establishment, Red Hill, Sheffield S3 7HQ. Tel. Sheffield 78141.

Britain

The Civil Aviation Authority's role in the economic regulation of air transport

by Lord Boyd-Carpenter, Chairman of the CAA

In an earlier article in the 4 April 1975 issue of *Trade and Industry* (pages 10-13), I outlined the progress of the Civil Aviation Authority in its first three years and reviewed its activity in the fields of economic policy, safety regulation, air traffic control services, finance, and the Civil Aviation Policy Review. The present article gives a more detailed account of the Authority's role in economic policy regulation and in the formulation of economic policy relating to civil aviation.

Objectives

The Authority's role in the economic regulation of civil aviation was set out in the Civil Aviation Act 1971 and in the Civil Aviation Policy Guidance of 1972. Some parts of the Act and Guidance were reviewed in the Civil Aviation Policy Review and amendments to the Act or changes in the Guidance may be laid before Parliament by the Secretary of State for Trade before long.

The CAA is at present charged with securing that British airlines satisfy all substantial categories of public demand at the lowest charges consistent with a high standard of safety and an economic return to efficient operators, and with promoting the sound development of British air transport. It is also required to secure that at least one major British airline which is not controlled by the British Airways Board has opportunities to provide air transport services, and to encourage the industry's contribution to the balance of payments and to the national economy. The CAA also has a responsibility to further the reasonable interests of air transport users.

Air transport licensing

The present Act and Guidance lay down basic criteria for the Authority's licensing role. The Authority has at its disposal larger economic and statistical back-up resources than were available to the Air Transport Licensing Board or to the Board of Trade, and has been able to play a more positive and creative role than was possible in the past. The Economics Branch now has a special unit for briefing licensing panel members.

The degree of sophistication of panel's requirements for economic and statistical information has been increasing and the unit now requests specific data from parties to applications and in some cases follows up the submission of the data by detailed inquiries from the parties. This procedure has contributed to an increase in the quality and quantity of written evidence submitted, and has enabled it to carry out a much more detailed analysis, especially of costs and profitability, than was possible in the past. This process furthered by procedural changes such as the encouragement given to parties to submit their evidence in chief in writing in advance, and then tender themselves for cross-examination. This practice was introduced after a visit to Washington during which I studied the procedure of the CAB.

In 1974 the Authority introduced a new classification of air transport licences superseding that which had obtained since 1960. The new system involves the use of wide-ranging licences where detailed control is no longer needed, the granting of charter licences for longer periods (up to five years) and the creation of new licence types for specific categories of charter flight which have grown up since 1960. The new system yields substantial administrative savings both to the Authority and to the airlines and releases resources for more effective control in areas where detailed licensing is still needed.

The Authority has developed its own criteria for the licensing of new services which fill out the general statutory guidelines. In the domestic field the basic objective is to secure a return to profitability while having regard to the maximum possible convenience to the air traveller and to the effects on the domestic network as a whole of new or additional services on specific routes. The Authority has also carefully to consider the effect on some of the main domestic routes of the competition from British Rail's network of services. Somewhat different considerations apply to international services, since the necessary traffic rights sometimes must be obtained by the Government and consents obtained from the authorities at the other end of the routes. On most of these routes there is also the factor of foreign competition.

In the exercise of its licensing responsibility the Authority has taken the view that policy should be related to market realities and should encourage greater flexibility and consumer choice. For this reason it has supported a number of innovations, notably Advance Booking Charters and advance purchase excursion fares on scheduled services, and part-charter facilities. It has also been prepared to allow experiment with new concepts, such as Skytrain and fly-drive charters, and has followed with interest the progress of British Airways on the London-Glasgow shuttle. The potential for introducing new types of service is constantly under review.

Tariffs

The Authority regulates scheduled and some non-scheduled tariffs. The procedure for domestic tariffs differs somewhat from that for international tariffs. The major domestic tariff changes are usually made following public hearings, after which the Authority, acting both in its regulatory role and on behalf of the Price Commission, issues a reasoned decision. On international scheduled services, rates are normally set within the framework of the International Air Transport Association and are subject to approval by authorities in other countries as well as in the United Kingdom; the Authority requires justificatory evidence from UK airlines to support applications by them for the Authority's approval of the negotiated tariff. Regular and close contact is kept with the airlines in the formulation of both domestic and international tariff policy and the Authority is at present engaged in a major

study of the present complicated structure of tariffs between the UK and Europe.

On domestic services the Authority has taken the view that the fare structure should be more closely related to costs on individual routes or groups of routes and that fares should be full remunerative. In the past this objective has been impeded by voluntary and statutory price restraints, and particularly by restrictions in the Price Code on the reduction of deficits by nationalised industries, but subsequent amendments to the Code have removed these restrictions and the Authority's present policy is to achieve remunerative tariffs on the trunk routes in the course of the next year.

On international services the Authority has supported the development of new fare and charter concepts designed to widen the market for air travel while covering the full costs attributable to each type of traffic. The main new devices have been advance purchase excursion fares, Advance Booking Charters and part-charters, all of which have now operated successfully on a number of major routes. These facilities are designed to be complementary to, rather than competitive with, those available to the on-demand business traveller and the innovations which apply to scheduled flights will increase the services available to this type of traffic. The experimental introduction of fly-drive charters has been hampered by an unwillingness of several receiving countries to co-operate, but such services will bring low-cost holiday travel to people who want something other than the traditional inclusive tour package.

Throughout this period of innovation the Authority has been particularly concerned to identify the costs of carrying different categories of traffic and much work has been and is being done in this area. These innovations have coincided with a period of difficulty to the airlines resulting mainly from the unprecedented escalation of fuel prices, falling real incomes in the UK and in some other countries, and low economic growth world-wide. The circumstances make the provision of low but fully cost-related fares more necessary than ever.

The Authority's policy remains to encourage tariff innovations and, where the economics justify, to widen the market. There remains considerable scope for extending the principles discussed above on to other routes, particularly on to the relatively untapped short-haul routes. At a time of economic difficulty the Authority is bound very much to concern itself with the needs and wishes of the cost-conscious would-be traveller, and to try to give opportunities for air travel to the large potential market for such travel which exists in lower income groups, particularly among the young.

Air freight

The Authority has recently undertaken a major review of the demand for and the regulation of freight services. Traditionally scheduled rates have been regulated by the IATA system and scheduled services have been protected by imposing on the charter carriers restrictions on frequency, minimum consignment size and the maximum number of charterers per aircraft. The Authority has just published a consultative document which incorporates the conclusions of this review,

Airports large and small

Right: Benbecula, one of the eight Scottish Highlands and Islands aerodromes owned and managed by the CAA.

Below: Manchester Airport, where the CAA established a new air traffic control sub-centre in January of this year. The airport also figured prominently in CAA's recommendations to the Government on the development of Central England airports, published last April.

Photo: Airviews (M/cr) Ltd.

A British Airways' Boeing 747 jumbo jet. Photo: British Airways

which are broadly that the existing restrictions on the charter sector are difficult to enforce, discriminatory in their effect – eg, on consignors of small shipments – and arbitrary. They also lead to diversion of traffic to non-regulated services from Europe.

The scheduled carriers will continue to enjoy great advantages over the charter operators including the scope for development of a wider product range, and it is therefore questionable whether they still need to be accorded the same measure of protection as in the past. However, there is some danger of excess capacity building up and the consultative document considers how this might be dealt with. The document is a discussion paper and the Authority is in no way committed to its conclusions.

However, some of the basic philosophy in the document reflects policies already implemented by the Authority. The Authority has already announced that it no longer intends to restrict the number of consignors whose goods may travel on a particular charter flight and it is also considering abandoning the prohibition on consolidating consignments of less than 1,000kg. The Authority hopes and expects that an environment in which the onus of proof of the need for restrictions rests with those who advocate them will encourage a variety of pricing policies for different types of service and make the air freight industry more flexible in its response to demand, and so make its contribution more effectively to our export drive.

Photo: British Airways

British Airways' cabin staff collecting fares on the London/Glasgow shuttle service recently authorised by the CAA.

Air travel organisers

The Authority has a statutory responsibility to scrutinise the financial viability and fitness of air travel organisers. As required by the Civil Aviation Act 1971, it has introduced a scheme for licensing travel organisers. The past two years have been a period of particular difficulty for the travel industry, which has faced a contraction in its demand after many years of extremely rapid growth. The adverse operating environment has lead to the collapse of several operators and has made surveillance of the industry by the Authority all the more essential.

A bonding scheme has been introduced to protect travellers from the consequences of failures by tour operators and the Authority has progressively developed and strengthened its regular monitoring of the financial fitness of air travel operators. The bonding scheme operates at two levels. Members of the Association of British Travel Agents can opt for ABTA's own scheme, under which the bond must amount to at least 10 per cent of their licensable revenue. Operators who are not members of ABTA, and those ABTA members who wish to do so, bond under the Authority's own system where the corresponding figure is 15 per cent of their projected licensable revenue. The different rates reflect the fact that customers of ABTA companies enjoy also a measure of protection from ABTA's mutual aid arrangements. A close watch is kept on the extent to which actual results reflect projections and the sums bonded are adjusted in line with any changes.

The Air Travel Reserve Fund was set up by the Government earlier this year as a second line of defence. Contributions to this Fund, which began this September, are 1 per cent of licensable turnover, rising to 2 per cent next spring. The Fund is being adminstered by an Agency established for this purpose but the Authority collects the levy on the Agency's behalf.

Airport planning

The Authority is adviser to the Government on airport planning matters and since its creation it has been working to create a national long-term airport strategy. The approach has been to conduct a number of local and regional studies in parallel with the consideration of broader issues such as inter-regional relationships, the relationship of regional airports to smaller feeder airports, the demand for air transport services, etc. The Authority has commissioned, played a major role in, or itself conducted major studies of the Northern Region, Central England, South East England, the Scottish Highlands and Islands, South Wales and South Western England and Norwich.

Photo: Laker Airways Ltd.

A DC-10 of Laker Airways, which carried the first Advance Booking Charter passengers from Manchester to Toronto on 1 April 1973.

Some of the larger studies have been carried out by consultants under the supervision of the Authority, with the Authority's various divisions providing technical assistance and advice, and the Authority making policy recommendations from its own appraisals of the consultants' reports. Other studies – eg of South Wales and the South West and of Norwich – which have been carried out by the Authority's own staff in consultation with all the interests involved. These two latter studies have recently been submitted by the research teams for consideration by the Authority.

The South Wales and South West study illustrates many of the major problems which face the Authority in its airport planning work. Here, as in all the regions, there are a large number of alternative options (in this case 32) to consider. Each option involves individual calculation of the economic costs and benefits and the develpoment of sophisticated techniques for allocating traffic originating in or bound for the study area to a particular airport under the different strategic options. The estimates of costs and benefits involve the calculation of airline and airport costs, including diversion costs, the costs of surface access to the airport, and the assignment of cash values to passenger time and to the environmental penalties, particularly aircraft noise.

In order to test the sensitivity of the conclusions to differing assumptions the effect of taking high and low estimates of traffic levels and of costs and benefits has to be examined. Similar methods have been used in each regional study and the Authority is now working towards a comprehensive national policy which will reconcile broad national planning requirements with the needs identified in the regional studies.

General aviation

In association with the Standing Conference on London and South East Regional Planning and the Private Aviation Committee, the Authority has carried out a major study of general aviation in South East England. The Authority was responsible for the economic and technical aspects and the Standing Conference for planning and liaison with local authorities. The aim was to identify the present and future airfield needs of general aviation, to examine the extent to which these needs are met by current facilities and to provide a blue print for the development of the airfield system in the South East over the next 10 years.

On the demand side the study involved extensive research and interviews with general aviation interests and postal surveys covering aircraft owners and flying club and group members. The supply side comprised a survey of all the general aviation airfields in the region, including personal visits to a large number of them, the object being to classify the airfields into their present use, future potential and possible role in the future general aviation system.

Following the publication of a report establishing the facts about general aviation demand and facilities and projecting future demand the Authority and the Standing Conference are now developing a strategy which will meet the requirements of general aviation within the context of planning and environmental considerations.

The Authority has also studied London helicopter operations and issued an interim report. As in the general aviation study the aim of this work is to identify and forecast demand and supply situations for helicopter facilities in London and to identify possible strategies for meeting this demand.

As appears from what I have said above, the Authority's work, even when consideration is limited to the area of economic policy and regulation, covers a wide and complex field. It is being done at a time of peculiar difficulty and danger, and much of it is necessarily directed to helping the civil aviation and travel industries to survive. At the same time care has to be taken to ensure that the hopes and opportunities of the future are not sacrificed to the exigencies of the present.

One of the reasons for setting up the Authority was that it would be able to take longer-term views and pursue longer-term policies than is possible for departments closer to the party political battle. We have a basic faith in the future of British civil aviation, and we do not forget to plan for the growth and prosperity which it will in due course achieve. *Levavi oculos.*

'T & I' index inquiries

Readers wanting to know when articles and items of information were published in *Trade and Industry* should consult the published indexes which are issued free to subscribers. For material published in recent months, inquiries of this kind can be made to the Department of Industry Library's indexing section, tel. 01-215 5842.

BOTB British Overseas Trade Board

Anglo/GDR trade since 1973

By James Reeve, Commercial Counsellor at the British Embassy to the GDR

The end of the 1975 Leipzig Autumn Fair marks the end of my appointment as the first Commercial Counsellor at the British Embassy to the German Democratic Republic. When the Embassy was established in Berlin in April 1973, one early and important task was to provide new impetus and direction for the expansion of Anglo/GDR trade. What has happened since that time and what are the prospects for British firms now?

Before recognition

The value of British exports to the GDR before recognition was running at the low rate of £13 to £15 million annually. Much of this business was in the hands of a few companies which had painstakingly established themselves in the GDR over a long period.

Those British firms and trade bodies which I met before taking up my appointment all emphasised that a prerequisite to better trade was a more comprehensive and detailed flow of information about GDR requirements. This view was recognised by the GDR Ministry for Foreign Trade as well as by foreign trade enterprises and within a few months we were receiving preliminary information about the sectors where inquiries from British firms would be welcome.

Long term agreement

This was, however, only an interim guide. The next stage was the negotiation of a long term agreement for industrial, economic and technological co-operation as a framework for more intensive contacts and discussions between the two countries. The agreement was signed in December 1973 during a visit to London by Herr Solle, the GDR Minister for Foreign Trade.

This Agreement provided the basis for investigating in greater depth the types of equipment and products required in those areas which were of special interest to the GDR. This involved regular contact at both ministerial and senior official level as well as visits in both directions.

During the last two years Department of Trade officials, British Overseas Trade Board representatives, as well as the EETC, the CBI, the London, Birmingham and Coventry Chambers of Commerce, the Machine Tool Trade Association, the Scottish Council, the Department of Health and Social Security, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, and the British Knitting Export Council were among those to send representatives and delegations to the GDR and to receive visits from GDR partners. Leading British clearing banks and merchant bankers extended their contacts. The first 'line of credit' facility was concluded with the GDR. And British participation in the Leipzig Fairs, described in the article (right), proved an important medium for the introduction of British equipment and technology.

Close relationship

The Commercial Department of the Embassy was meanwhile building up a close relationship with the 25 or 30 GDR foreign enterprises concerned with the conclusion of orders and contracts. During this process, reports of specific export opportunities and market pointers were sent to British industry through the computerised export intelligence service of the Department of Trade. The response was mixed, but in a number of cases negotiations between British firms and their GDR partners are continuing. Another development has been the signature of 'framework agreements' between GDR enterprises and major British companies. These provide for long-term business which can include the supply of major capital equipment by British manufacturers and co-operation in third markets.

Much essential ground has thus been covered in moving towards a new growth in exports to the GDR. Actual achievement is recorded in the improvement of British exports from

UK strongly represented at

From Guy Lockton, British Embassy, Berlin: The UK was again strongly represented at the Leipzig Autumn Fair. Around 130 UK firms were exhibiting or represented and there were joint venture exhibitions organised by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders and the British Plastics Federation. It was the sixth successive Leipzig Fair in which the Department of Trade and the Embassy in Berlin had manned a British Information Stand.

On the first day a GDR delegation led by Herr Honecker, First Secretary of the SED, and including Herr Sindermann, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Herr Stoph, Chairman of the State Council, and Herr Sölle, Minister for Foreign Trade, visited the British Information Stand, where they were received by the Ambassador, Curtis Keeble, and had discussions with representatives of a number of important British companies.

The Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, Sir Frederick Catherwood, was host at a reception for British exhibitors and members of GDR Ministries, state trading organisations and industrial undertakings. During his visit Sir Frederick also discussed with the Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade, Dr. Beil, arrangements for the special British promotion at the Leipzig Spring Fair 1976. Herr Sölle paid a visit to the joint venture stands of the Plastics Federation and Dr. Beil visited the SMMT stand.

These visits and discussions provided tangible evidence of the GDR's interest in expanding further its trade with the UK. In reply to a British journalist Dr. Beil told the international press conference on 2 September that he expected this trade to double within the next two years.

This is therefore the context in which the rather mixed results of this Autumn Fair should be seen. The Fair took

GDR Ministers visit the British Information Stand at the Leipzig Autumn Fair. From left: Herr Sindermann, Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Herr Honecker, First Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party; Herr Stoph, Chairman of the State Council; Dr. Beil, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade; and Curtis Keeble, British Ambassador.

£13 million in 1973 to nearly £40 million in 1974. It is noteworthy that this was an across-the-board increase and did not reflect deliveries for any major projects.

New Five Year Plan

The rate of increase has levelled off in the first half of this year. But this is not surprising during a period when international trading conditions have been depressed and the GDR has been preparing a new Five Year Plan (1976 to 1980).

The Plan should provide important new opportunities for British exporters and the Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade, Dr. Beil, has stated that the GDR is ready to spend very substantial sums in Britain for the supply of plant and equipment for GDR projects, particularly in the fields of metallurgy, electrical engineering, chemicals and industrial equipment. This would be in addition to normal trade. Dr. Beil also said, at the recent Leipzig Fair, that he foresees a doubling of trade between Britain and the GDR during the next two years. In this connection it is encouraging that 10 or 12 GDR projects are already progressing in the technical discussion stage with British firms.

Approaching the market

It is always difficult for firms to assess priorities in their approach to export markets, especially in today's economic conditions. It would thus be inappropriate to offer any sort of general exhortation to British firms about a market as selective as the GDR. There are nevertheless certain factors which firms can be advised to consider.

The first is that in the GDR there is one main channel, the relevant foreign trade enterprise, through which initial sales efforts should primarily be directed.

Secondly, when orders are obtained from the GDR there are good prospects for continuing business over a long-term period.

Thirdly, when contracts are signed there are rarely problems over terms of payment. On the other hand, a long time can elapse while offers are evaluated; and the provision for access to end-users through foreign trade enterprises has not in practice been easy for firms to achieve.

The GDR's preponderance of trade with her East European partners and her shortage of foreign currency affect the scope of her trade with the West but a 'co-operation' or 'counter-purchase' element in terms offered by British suppliers can sometimes secure business which might otherwise not be viable or placed elsewhere.

Shortage of raw materials

The GDR is a highly industrialised country with a GNP close to Western European levels. She is however short of raw materials and their increased cost has caused difficulty for her balance of payments position. Much of the GDR's im-

Leipzig Autumn Fair

place before the details of the GDR's Five Year Plan for the years 1976 to 1980 were announced. The future investment priorities of the GDR were therefore unclear. In view of this, and of the reduced prospects for GDR exports due to the lower levels of industrial activity in the Western industrialised countries, it was not surprising that the number of serious visitors was below average for an autumn fair. Nevertheless most British exhibitors in the Technical Fairground reported that serious interest had been shown and that useful discussions had taken place. The last few days of the Fair saw a number of contracts signed and there was clear evidence of the possibility of worthwhile future business.

On the consumer goods side, to which this Fair is particularly orientated, several British exhibitors reported increased purchases by the GDR, especially for sales through the Intershop/Interhotel hard-currency outlets.

For the first time, two British companies participated in the official lecture programme of the Fair. Gold medals were won by Bostrom Division of Universal Oil Products for their special seat for heavy vehicles, by British United Shoe Machinery Ltd. for their automatic side lasting machine, and by Chivas Brothers Ltd. for Scotch whisky.

The next Leipzig Fair, which will take place from 14 to 21 March next year, will include a special British promotion organised by the BOTB at the invitation of the GDR. There will be five British joint venture exhibitions and a window display of British consumer goods in a store in the city. It will be the first promotion of its kind ever staged by a Western nation at Leipzig and the GDR authorities have promised their full support to British exhibitors. Further information on this promotion can be obtained from Fairs and Promotions Branch of the Department of Trade.

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The Padded Bag People

Chairman of BOTB, Sir Frederick Catherwood (right) on the stand of British United Shoe Machinery Ltd., at the Leipzig Autumn Fair. The company's automatic side lasting machine won a gold medal.

ports from the West are in the field of sophisticated capital equipment.

In view of the country's acute labour shortage there is special interest in machinery and processes which improve productivity. There should be good possibilities for British suppliers provided prices are competitive and delivery requirements can be met.

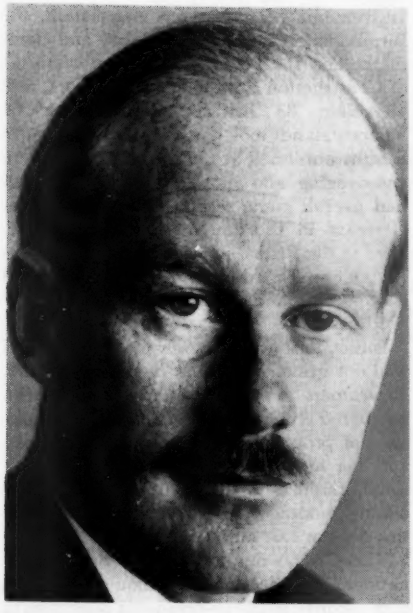
Opportunities for consumer goods are limited though several British firms have established themselves in the market with, for example, items in the food, drink, textile and knitwear range. There is a growing turnover in imported consumer goods in the GDR's hard currency 'Intershops'.

Fund of information

Any British firm having a potential interest in the GDR now has access to a substantial fund of information about the market. As early reading, especially for newcomers, I would strongly recommend *Trading with the GDR* which is available from Export Services Branch of the Department of Trade. In some sectors (eg the motor vehicle industry, hospital and medical equipment) detailed reports are available. If, as the result of an initial survey, a British firm wishes to explore prospects in more detail, the DOT and this Embassy will be glad to help in arranging introductions to the appropriate GDR trading authorities.

There is on both sides a firm intention to bring about a continuing and substantial expansion of trade. Both Governments are engaged on a joint programme of activities to promote this. British firms will be well-received if they are prepared to test the market. A growing number of them think it is worthwhile to do so.

BOTB News



The Earl of Limerick.

Lord Limerick heads Middle East group

The Earl of Limerick has accepted the invitation of Sir Frederick Catherwood, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, to succeed Lord Denman as chairman of the Committee for Middle East Trade (COMET) for three years. COMET is one of the area advisory groups serving the BOTB.

Lord Limerick has been a deputy chairman of COMET since 1968. He is a member of the BOTB, a director of Kleinwort Benson Ltd., and was a Minister of the Department of Trade and Industry in a previous administration.

Sweden offshore technology symposium

From R. R. Best, First Secretary (Economic), British Embassy, Stockholm: Development of offshore technology in the North Sea was the subject of a symposium arranged by the British Embassy, with the co-operation of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences (IVA) in Stockholm on 17 September. Over 100 participants representing a wide range of Swedish industrial and academic interests took part in the event, which was opened by the British Ambassador, Sir Sam Falle. The proceedings including five talks by invited speakers, together with discussion periods and a special showing of the BP film, 'Location North Sea'.

The day began with a paper on current exploration and production prospects in the North Sea given by Mr. P. C. Kok, Director of Production Development at Shell International Petroleum in The Hague. This was followed with talks on the geological prospects for finding oil and gas in the North Sea from Mr. R. M. Pegrum of Exploration Consultants Ltd., and on recent developments in technology applied to submarine aspects of offshore exploration, including developments in the design of underwater vehicles, by Mr. G. G. Mott, Managing Director of Vickers Oceanics Ltd. Dr. Colin Jones, Chief Medical Officer of BP North Sea Operations, who is based in Aberdeen, spoke on the subject of medical problems posed by diving operations in the North Sea.

The final item was a talk on the work of the Offshore Supplies Office by John d'Ancona, Assistant Secretary in the Department of Energy, who referred to the opportunities available to foreign industry through joint venture operations with British firms in the technology needed to develop the resources of the North Sea and other British waters.

The programme which was the outcome of many months' preparation between IVA, the British Overseas Trade Board, the Department of Energy and the embassy, stimulated lively and informed discussion throughout the day.

North of England mission to Moscow

Tomorrow, Saturday 4 October, a 15-member trade mission representing 12 major firms in the North of England leave for a 10-day visit to Moscow. The mission is supported by the British Overseas Trade Board under its outward mission scheme and sponsored by the North of England Development Council. John Hobbs, Director of the NEDC, will lead the mission.

Mission members will be promoting a wide range of products incorporating technological expertise including structure fabrication facilities, mining and road making equipment, laboratory glassware, hydraulic tools, detergent raw materials, diesel engines and industrial bearings.

In Moscow the mission will have discussions with the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Individual appointments for mission members have been arranged.

This is one of the first British trade missions to take advantage of the improved opportunities for trade within the USSR which have arisen from the Prime Minister's visit in February and his signing of trade and credit agreements with the Soviet authorities.

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Exhibitions and Fairs

Eric Deakins visits UK exhibits in E. Europe

Brno: good business in engineering equipment

From R. E. Escritt, Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Prague: Strenuous efforts by Eric Deakins ensured that he visited every British stand at this year's International Engineering Fair in Brno, even though this year saw the largest British participation ever.

One of his earliest calls was on the special group of stands occupied by members of the Machine Tool Trades Association.

Mr. Deakins was also on hand when Ing Jakubec, Czechoslovak Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, paid a surprise visit to the British Leyland stand. The two Ministers swelled the already large crowd who were taking a close look at the Minis, Allegros and other vehicles on display.

Praise for British participation

The scale and quality of the British participation was widely praised. As well as the MTTA exhibition already mentioned, three other joint ventures were organised with the support of the BOTB by the Scientific Instruments Manufacturers Association, the Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce and the Federation of Manufacturers of Construction Equipment and Cranes, and altogether 83 British companies on 64 separate stands took part in these four groups. Results published at the end of the fair were encouraging and showed that British firms had overall come second only to the West Germans in the amount of business done. Two of the British joint venture participants – Marconi Instruments Ltd. and General Motors, Scotland – won gold medals for their products.

Indications were, however, that business was not quite so good as in previous years. Newcomers to the market would, of course, be extremely lucky if they did make substantial progress just by coming to the fair, and the most likely explanation is that, as usual, business is tailing off a little in the closing months of the Five Year Plan. But this did not cast any real gloom.

There is no doubt that the Brno International Engineering Fair should remain a high priority in the co-ordinated sales plan of any British company having a go at the Czechoslovak market.

Plovdiv: strong emphasis on copying and printing

From W. B. Powell, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Sofia: For the ninth successive year there was an official British exhibit sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board at the Plovdiv International Trade Fair, which took place from 3-10 September.

Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, paid a special visit to Plovdiv to see the fair and to attend the official British Reception on 6 September. He also toured the exhibition, and visited all the British stands. There were about 2,200 foreign exhibitors this year, and as usual there were national exhibits from the Socialist countries and many non-Socialist countries. Official Western exhibits included those from the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, France, Austria, Switzerland and the United States.

The British exhibit was located this year in a brand-new pavilion in a central location. Nineteen companies participated in the official exhibit, and a further four British firms took space independently. The number of manufacturers represented was, however, much greater than these figures would indicate, as six of the exhibitors were export agents acting for several other firms.

There was strong emphasis in the British pavilion on copying and printing equipment, as Rank Xerox, Rotaprint, Gestetner and Monotype were all represented. Monotype showed an impressive selection of dark-room cameras, type-setting systems and other printing equipment, and the Gestetner and Rotaprint demonstrations drew large crowds Rotaprint took orders for about £25,000-worth of equipment, and Gestetner expect to do business for a similar amount.

Denis Tyler Ltd. doubled last year's success with a 16-channel Neve recording console, by introducing a similar unit with 32 channels for this year. The console and other studio equipment was sold for over £60,000.

British United Shoe Machinery Co. Ltd. expect to confirm orders for about £28,000-worth of equipment which they took to Plovdiv, and Pye Unicam/Ether saw very good prospects for business worth £30,000-£50,000. ICI concluded business at the fair for nearly £½ million, with prospects of more. Steam Vacuum Extraction Ltd. attracted great interest with their carpet cleaning equipment, for which they received a Gold Medal; at least one machine was sold as a result of the fair. Baker Street Trading Overseas Ltd. sold all the equipment they exhibited.

Other exhibitors in the official pavilion were Cimex Ltd., Expro Vanguard Ltd., GKN International Ltd., Herbert Machine Tools Ltd., James A. Jobling & Co. Ltd., Marconi Marine Ltd., Mechanical Handling Consultants Ltd., and J. K. Smit and Sons (Diamond Tools) Ltd. The independent British exhibitors were Lea Grant and Co., Mather and Platt Ltd., Morganite International Ltd. and Shell Petroleum Co.

The British firms were generally pleased with the range of contacts made as a result of the fair, and were optimistic about the prospects of future business in Bulgaria. It should perhaps be emphasised that it usually takes some weeks before orders from Bulgarian end-users can be processed through foreign trade organisations, and it is therefore very desirable, particularly for newcomers to the Plovdiv fair, to pay one or more preliminary visits to the market in advance of the event to ensure that their potential customers have time to apply for the necessary financial allocations. Participation in the fair should not therefore be considered in isolation, but as a valuable part of a sustained selling campaign.

Eric Deakins (left) on the Monotype stand at the Plovdiv Fair.

Big increase in exports of British medical equipment to Japan expected

From E. J. Field, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Tokyo: Several of the exhibitors at the recent Second British Medical Equipment Exhibition at the British Export Marketing Centre, Tokyo, from 9 to 13 September, expect that within a year or two Japan could become their second largest export market after the United States. Currently British sales to Japan are about £1.5 million, but, according to a survey of exhibitors, this figure should rise by at least 50 per cent in the next year.

Sales of medical equipment in Japan are expected to reach £450 million in 1975. Expansion has averaged 20 per cent per annum over the last five years and, with the Japanese Government stressing the importance of improved medical care, this growth is expected to continue. Given the importance attached to improving hospital facilities expansion should prove steady and relatively immune to recession in other parts of the economy.

Imports have shown rapid growth, having tripled to £26 million in the period 1968-73. UK firms have only recently turned their attention to Japan, but already several companies have won significant sales.

Among the many leading British firms taking part in the British Medical Equipment Exhibition were EMI, whose brain-scanner aroused great interest; Medelec, who have already achieved great success with their electromyograph, found that the exhibition helped to further strengthen their position with this product; Chas. F. Thackray reported great interest in their prosthesis for total hip replacement, and Oxford Instruments in their Medilog while Day's Medical Aids, whose entry into the Japanese market began with the first exhibition at the BEMC 18 months ago, announced that new orders had come in at a very satisfactory rate.

Three newcomers – Western Medical, Vitalograph and Homa Castors – found participation an excellent way to introduce their products to the Japanese market. Western Medical signed an agency agreement during the exhibition and took their first orders.

A seminar was held concurrently with the exhibition, and the guest speaker was Professor A. Crampton Smith, Nuffield Professor of Anaesthesiology, Oxford University.

Participants were unanimous in recommending further promotions and exhibitions. Plans under consideration by the organiser, the British Hospitals Export Council, include a mission in 1976.

The Duke of Kent (second from right), on the stand of Gascoigne, Gush and Dent of Stevenage at Tehran's Third International Trade Fair which took place from 13-24 September. The Duke, who is a member of the British Overseas Trade Board, was a guest of the Shah of Iran. With the Duchess he attended the official opening of the fair on 13 September, which was British National Day.

Lavish compliments for British display at New Zealand World Trade Fair

From Gordon Rutherford, First Secretary (Commercial), British High Commission, Wellington: Around 300,000 people – some 10 per cent of the total population of New Zealand – turned out to visit the World Trade Fair '75 held at Wellington Show Buildings from 20 August to 6 September inclusive. The first three days were for trade visitors and the remainder were open to the public. Sixteen countries participated, including all our major international competitors.

The British court covering 30,000 sq ft and providing a 'shop-window' for industrial and commercial buyers was much the largest single national display at the fair. It was generally regarded as being exceptionally impressive and visitors and other exhibitors were lavish in their compliments. This British participation was organised by the British Overseas Trade Board in conjunction with the Commercial Department of the High Commission in Wellington.

Britain's sustained interest in the New Zealand market was plainly demonstrated by the fact that over 70 British firms in conjunction with New Zealand subsidiaries and agents displayed their products on 47 stands.

Most of the products exhibited consisted of capital equipment – including machine tools, electrical machinery, cranes, forklift trucks and excavators, but there was also a representative range of consumer goods including quality tableware, books, weighing equipment, garden tools and whisky.

British Leyland mounted a representative display from their range of commercial and passenger vehicles whilst a Leyland National 10.3 bus operated between the Fair Ground and the Wellington Railway Station as an added attraction. Whitbread International, who are launching a new beer on the New Zealand market in collaboration with a local brewery, displayed a replica of an old-style English pub which drew a great deal of attention. An 8 ft model of the Concorde, displayed at the British Information Stand, generated considerable interest in the immediate aftermath of the proving flights which have recently been conducted in the Antipodes.

A reception was held on British Day, 25 August, when Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Trade, officially opened the British Court. The reception was attended by some 500 leading Governmental business and professional personalities as well as numerous representatives from press, radio and TV. In the course of this reception it was revealed that sales 'off the floor' within the first four days had already approached NZ$500,000. The same day Eric Deakins also addresssed a luncheon given in his honour by the British Trade Association of New Zealand. In the course of his visits to the British court Eric Deakins met every exhibitor individually.

Most British exhibitors were well satisfied with their results. Some reported sizeable and firm orders at an early stage while many were optimistic about future sales prospects on the basis of inquiries they had had. Others, exhibiting for the first time, gained valuable knowledge of the New Zealand market whilst those not already represented were able to appoint suitable agents. Altogether it was an admirable – and admirably well taken – opportunity for Britain to display its wares in the country which buys from us more, per capita, than any other in the world.

Trade Information

New opportunities to supply Israel's $360m electronics industry

The Israeli electronics industry, with an output last year valued at US$360 million, is seeking to diversify sources of supply, reports the Commercial Department, British Embassy, Tel Aviv.

From the establishment of the State in 1948, Israel enjoyed until 1974 an average 9 per cent growth in GNP each year – one of the fastest growing economies in the world. From a primarily agricultural and trading economy, she developed into a diversified industrial country importing, defence apart, twice as much per capita as she exported. GNP reached US$9 billion.

The spin-off from this rapid industrial growth and from the simultaneous development of an Israeli citizen army, accustomed to handling sophisticated equipment, was the boost given to the high technology industries. Whereas the trend in the electronics field in the 1950s had been to produce consumer items to compete with imports, a marked change had taken place by the mid-1960s. Israel had begun to produce minicomputers, advanced telecommunications equipment, electronic components and other precision instruments, as well as complete aircraft. Drawing on the prestige and achievements of Israel's scientific research centres, specialised science-based firms sprang up, around such world famous centres of research and innovation as the Wiezman Institute and the Technion in Haifa. The use of computers increased dramatically from 66 units in 1967 to 437 by 1974. The electronics industry had taken root.

Top priority

The development of the electronics industry continues to be given top priority by the Israeli Government's industrial planners who promote its expansion by giving it financial assistance for the development of new products and premia dollars earned by exports. It now employs 21,000 people whose production is estimated to have increased from US$200 million in 1970 to US$360 million in 1974. Exports, negligible in 1961, had grown by 1974 to US$58 million and are expected to reach $85 million in 1975, mainly in communications and microwave equipment, computer and peripheral equipment, medical research and diagnostic control equipment, and in testing and measuring equipment Partnerships between Israeli and foreign firms have flourished.

The industry has, however, always been largely dependent on foreign components and accessories. In the 1960s, this dependency was estimated at about 95 per cent. Since 1973 that dependency has been reduced. But it is still high – between 85 and 90 per cent. Imports from the United States and West Germany dominate the field, the United States exporting to Israel on average twice as much as West Germany, and together accounting for at least half and up to 80 per cent of the total.

This sector of Israeli industry is, and will continue to be, one of the most important. Its high growth-rate will continue for many years. The potential for British electronics manufacturers, especially component manufacturers, is therefore vast. They are not taking full advantage of the opportunities. In view of the major US participation in investment, it is inevitable that the bulk of imports for processing will continue to come from the US. But the Israeli electronics manufacturers are now seeking to diversify their sources of supply and their overseas partners.

With defence orders having reached their peak, and begun even to taper off, some companies are looking again at consumer electronics especially for export. The kibbutz industries are particularly active in developing small and specialised electronics plants, requiring highly skilled labour.

As the international president of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, said in April: 'Israel's technological achievements ... went far beyond what the size of the country and its resources would seem to indicate as possible. Tariff barriers have begun to go down following Israel's new Agreement with the EEC. What a pity that British industry appears unable or unwilling to compete in it.'

Bolivia: opportunities for British firms

A summary showing projects in Bolivia which offer opportunities to British firms has been prepared by the British Embassy in La Paz. Copies are available. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5287.

Chile: new currency unit

A new Chilean currency unit, the 'Peso', replaced the 'Escudo' unit on 29 September 1975. Bank notes and coins in the new currency are being issued by the Chilean Central Bank from that date, but Escudo (E) bank notes and coins will continue to circulate for an unspecified period pending their gradual withdrawal. Escudos 1,000 will equal Peso ($) 1. The Peso will have 100 cents (centavos de Peso).

New currency will issue in the following denominations:

Bank notes: Pesos ($) 5, 10, 50 and 100
Coins: Pesos ($) 0.01, 0.05, 0.10, 0.50 and 1.00.
Escudo cheques issued prior to 29 September will remain valid, but from that date only Peso ($) cheques will be accepted by Chilean banks.

The Peso ($) currency unit was used in Chile until January 1958 when the Escudo was introduced.

Hints to business men booklets

Revised editions of the booklets on Belgium and Luxembourg, Bahrain and Qatar have been published in the 'Hints to Business Men' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets from Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Room D 05-09, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel 01-248 5757, ext. 7146, or any Regional Office of the Department of Industry.

Application for reimposition of import duty on EEC goods and associated reductions of duty on non-EEC goods

The Department of Trade has received applications for the reimposition of the United Kingdom 'M' and 'full' rates of duty with effect from 1 January 1976 on the following items, this is in response to the notice of the Annual Review in *Trade and Industry* on 22 August 1975.

Tariff heading	Description	Reference
29.02	Vinyl chloride	T 10564
29.06	o-Cresol	T 10852
29.13	1,4-Dihydroxyanthraquinone	T 14649
29.13	1,5-Dihydroxyanthraquinone	T 13852
29.22	3,4-Dichloroaniline	T 12464
29.22	Adamant-1-ylammonium chloride	T 13404
29.23	1-Aminoanthraquinone	T 13850
29.23	2-Aminoanthraquinone	T 13853
29.23	1-Methylaminoanthraquinone	T 14640
29.25	Acetanilide	T 15120

Representations should be addressed to Department of Trade, General Division, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, giving the reference shown above. These should be received by 17 October 1975.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade is considering an application for the temporary exemption from import duty of the material listed below on the grounds that this material is not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for this material, or who are interested in its future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and *will remain in operation until the date shown in column 4 below* or for such shorter period as may be justified.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to General Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption.

Representations should be received by 17 October 1975.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.04	Sorbitol, in aqueous solution, containing 2 per cent or less by weight of mannitol, calculated on the sorbitol content	Sorbitol (aqueous solution)	30 June 1977	T 15659

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exporters (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

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Notices to Importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH.

No. 1511: Imports of certain citrus products from the Dollar Area

On and after 6 October 1975, the following goods may be imported into the UK under the authority of the Open General Import Licence (ie without the need for an individual import licence):

Tariff heading	Description of goods
ex 08.10	Grapefruit (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar, originating in or consigned to the UK from the Dollar Area.
ex 20.06	Grapefruit, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing sugar or spirit, originating in or consigned to the UK from the Dollar Area.
ex 20.06	Grapefruit not grown in the country or territory from which it is consigned and mixtures of fruit containing such grapefruit, bottled or canned, originating in and consigned to the UK from any country outside the EEC.
ex 20.07	Grapefruit juice and orange juice, originating in or consigned to the UK from the Dollar Area. (Hitherto only unpasteurised frozen orange juice concentrate and unpasteurised frozen grapefruit juice concentrate could be imported from the Dollar Area without an individual import licence.)

This unilateral liberalisation measure also complies with the provisions of Regulation (EEC) 1927/75 setting out the Community arrangements for trade with third countries in processed fruit and vegetable products.

The Dollar Area

The Dollar Area, as defined in the Open General Import Licence, means Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, the Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, The Philippines, the United States of America and Venezuela.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 281.

No. 1512: Imports of certain processed fruit and vegetables from the Eastern Area

Regulations (EEC) 1927/75 and 2123/75 set out Community import arrangements for certain processed fruit and vegetables from third countries.

As a result, on and after 6 October 1975 the following goods originating in or consigned to the UK from the Eastern Area can be imported into the UK under the authority of the Open General Import Licence (ie without the need for an individual import licence issued by the Department of Trade):

Tariff heading	Description of goods
ex 07.02	Vegetables preserved by freezing, the following: asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflowers, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry bulb onions and shallots, green peas, rhubarb and spinach.
ex 07.03	Vegetables, provisionally preserved, consisting of or containing cauliflowers.
ex 07.04	Vegetables, dried, the following: asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflowers, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, herbs, mushrooms, dry bulb onions and shallots, rhubarb and spinach.
ex 08.10	Fruit, preserved by freezing, the following: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries, and strawberries.
ex 08.11	Fruit, provisionally preserved, the following: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries, and strawberries.
ex 08.12	Fruit, dried, the following: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries, and strawberries.
ex 20.01	Vegetables prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, consisting of or containing beetroot, cauliflowers or onions.
ex 20.02	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, the following: asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflowers, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry bulb onions and shallots, green peas, rhubarb and spinach.
ex 20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing, containing added sugar, the following: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries, and strawberries.
ex 20.05	Jams, fruit jellies, fruit puree and fruit pastes, derived from apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries or strawberries.
ex 20.06	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, the following: apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries, and strawberries.
ex 20.07	Fruit juices and syrups, derived from apples, blackcurrants or pears.

Community import surveillance

Traders should note that although Department of Trade individual import licences will no longer be required for the items listed above, the EEC Regulations include provisions for the import surveillance of a number of fruit and vegetable products originating in Eastern Area countries. The Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce, who will be applying these surveillance provisions, have issued an Amendment to Leaflet LR 12 giving full details of the arrangements. Copies of the Amendment Note may be obtained on application to the Board at Fountain House, 2 West Mall, Reading RG1 7QW.

The Eastern Area, as defined in the Open General Import Licence, means Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East), Hungary, North Korea, North Vietnam, the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 281.

Inquiries about surveillance licences: tel. 0734 583626.

'T & I' subscriptions and sales

Subscriptions and sales inquiries about *Trade and Industry* should be directed to HMSO at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR; Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE; 41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW; Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY, or through any bookseller.

No. 1513: Textiles from Taiwan and the Republic of Korea

The demand for licences to import newly restricted textiles, particularly those which are the subject of Irrevocable Letters of Credit, has been very great. In order to alleviate some of the practical difficulties being encountered by importers it has been decided to consider applications for import licences in respect of goods which were in transit on or before 30 September 1975 *provided the importer is committed to pay for the goods under the terms of Irrevocable Letters of Credit opened before 8 August 1975 in the case of Taiwan and 22 August 1975 in the case of the Republic of Korea.*

Importers with goods falling within these categories who have already applied for licences are invited to submit fresh applications in respect of these goods on Form ILB/A which should be endorsed 'NTI 1513' in the top right-hand corner, together with copies of both the Letter of Credit and the Bill of Lading or Air Waybill. It is appreciated that in some cases this evidence might already have been sent to Import Licensing Branch but further copies will facilitate the issue of licences.

Where goods in transit at 30 September 1975 are covered by an import licence which expires on that date, the importer should return the licence with a fresh Form ILB/A, completed in respect of those goods and endorsed as indicated above, together with copies of the Bill of Lading or Air Waybill. No guarantee can be given that further licences will be issued in respect of goods covered by the original licence which were not in transit at 30 September 1975.

Further consideration is being given to the question of goods not in the categories mentioned above and an announcement will be made as soon as possible, but importers are strongly advised not to assume that licences will be issued for such goods.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644, ext. 271.

ECGD statutory return

During the quarter ended 30 June 1975 the Department assumed liability:

a Under Section 1 of the Export Guarantees Act 1975 up to a maximum of £665.5 million in respect of guarantees amounting to £850.5 million.

b Under Section 2(1) of the Export Guarantees Act 1975 up to a maximum of £259.6 million in respect of guarantees amounting to £264.9 million.

c Under Section 1 of the Overseas Investment and Export Guarantees Act 1972 of £798,262 in respect of Insurance Agreements amounting to £800,260.

At the same date, the amount outstanding in respect of loans made under Section 3(1) of the Export Guarantees Act 1975 was £1,254.8 million.

Services to exporters

The following Government offices provide services for UK exporters

Headquarters

Export Services and Promotions Division
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757. Telex 886143 DTI EXPORT LDN

Regional

Office for Scotland
314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G3 8XF
Tel. 041-248 2855. Telex 77583 DTI GLASGOW

Inverness District Office
Caledonia House, 63/67 Academy Street, Inverness IV1 1LU
Tel. (0463) 30867

Office for Wales
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL
Tel. (0222) 62131. Telex 49267 DTI CARDIFF

Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office
Priestley House, 1 Park Row, Leeds LS1 5LF
Tel. (0532) 443171. Telex 557925/6 DTI LEEDS

Northern Regional Office
Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TR
Tel. (0632) 27575. Telex 53178 DTI NTYNE

Cumberland and Westmorland District Office
Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumbria CA13 9NP
Tel. (090-082) 3498/9. Telex 64173 DTI COCKERMOUTH

North-Western Regional Office
Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA
Tel. 061-236 2171. Telex 667104 DTI MCHR

West-Midlands Regional Office
Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DT
Tel. 021-632 4111. Telex 337021 DTI BHAM

East-Midlands Regional Office
Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES
Tel. (0602) 46121. Telex 37143 DTI NOTTM

South-Western Regional Office
The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2PB
Tel. (0272) 291071. Telex 44214 DTI BRISTOL

Northern Ireland Department of Commerce
Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX
Tel. (0232) 34488. Telex 747025 GOVNI BELFAST

Addresses of ECGD offices

The Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) is a Government Department providing export credit insurance for United Kingdom exporters and insurance against political risks for new investments overseas. Although credit insurance is its main service to exporters the Department offers them a number of others. Firstly the Bank Guarantee scheme enables exporters who are eligible to obtain export finance from their bank at a special low rate. Major projects carried out by British firms in overseas countries can be financed by the buyer credit technique which gives the exporter the bulk of his payment on shipment of the goods. Similar to this is the line of credit facility which extends the buyer credit principle to include contracts often with an individual value as low as £10,000. ECGD now insures 35 per cent of all UK exports. For full details of all ECGD services contact Publicity Branch, ECGD, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2 2EL, telephone 01-606 6699 extension 258, telex 883601, or get in touch with one of the offices listed below.

Central London

London, EC1 to EC4, WC1 and 2, W1 and SW1.

D. G. Hake, Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, London W1V 3PB. Tel. 01-437 2292, Telex 24105.

South London

London SE, SW2–20 and W2–14, Kent, Surrey (excluding the administrative district of Spelthorne), East and West Sussex, the eastern part of Hampshire, the Isle of Wight and the Channel Isles.

G. J. A. Link, 320 Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey CR0 4XJ. Tel. 01-686 9921. Telex 946998.

North London

London N, NW, E, the southern parts of Essex, Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, the Slough, Burnham and Datchet area of Berkshire and the Spelthorne district of Surrey.

C. W. Gentry, 593–599 High Road, Tottenham, N17 6SW. Tel. 01-808 4570. Telex 263615.

Belfast

The six counties of Northern Ireland.

R. H. Forsyth, River House, High Street, Belfast BT1 2BE. Tel. 0232 31743. Telex 74577.

Birmingham

Leicester, Nottinghamshire, Salop, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, West Midlands, the southern part of Derbyshire and that part of Hereford and Worcester formerly known as Worcestershire.

F. Wilmot, Colmore Centre, 115 Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 3SB. Tel. 021-233 1771. Telex 33132

Bristol

Dyfed, Powys, Gwent, West, Mid and South Glamorgan, Gloucester, Avon, Wiltshire, Oxon, Dorset, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall. That part of Hereford and Worcester formerly known as Herefordshire, Berkshire except the Slough, Burnham and Datchet areas and the western part of Hampshire.

K. I. Humphrey, Robinson Building, 1 Redcliffe Street, Bristol BS1 6NP. Tel. 0272 299971. Telex 44248.

Cambridge

Bedfordshire, Cambridge, Norfolk, Northamptonshire and Suffolk, the northern parts of Essex, Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and the southern part of Lincolnshire including the City of Lincoln.

H. Watson, Prudential Building, 59 St. Andrews Street, Cambridge CB2 3HA. Tel. 0223 67736. Telex 81624.

Glasgow

Scotland and the Outer Isles.

F. R. Burge, Fleming House, 134 Renfrew Street, Glasgow G3 6TL. Tel. 041-332 8707. Telex 77130.

Leeds

Durham, Tyne & Wear, Northumberland, Cleveland, North, West and South Yorkshire, Humberside and the northern part of Lincolnshire.

W. Ford, West Riding House, 67 Albion Street, Leeds LS1 5AA. Tel. 0532 450631. Telex 55125.

Manchester

Gwynedd, Clwyd, Cheshire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Cumbria, the northern part of Derbyshire and Isle of Man.

R. H. K. Hughes, Elisabeth House, St. Peter's Square, Manchester M2 4AJ. Tel. 061-228 3621. Telex 667756.

New York

In the United States of America exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident Representative for the USA and Canada.

J. K. Sedman c/o British Trade Development Office, 150 East 58th Street, New York 10022 USA. Tel. 212-593 2258. Telex 420543.

Consolidated list of goods subject to security export control: amendment no. 4

The attention of manufacturers and exporters is drawn to the following amendment to the schedule of goods which appeared in *Trade and Industry*, 12 October 1972, and was amended in *Trade and Industry*, 16 November 1972, 14 June 1973 and 7 November 1974. For convenience certain items on the schedule are reprinted here in full and supersede the original definition whilst incorporating or superseding changes listed in Amendments Nos. 1 to 3. Reprints of the original schedule and amendments are available from: CRE 41 d, Department of Trade, Room 102, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG (tel. 01-212 6576/6792).

Munitions list

M.L.1. Small arms and machine guns, as follows:
(a) Rifles, carbines, revolvers, pistols, machine pistols and machine guns;
(b) All specifically designed components and parts therefor.
Pistols (non-automatic or semi-automatic) for short range (less than 25m) defence and having a calibre of less than 9mm parabellum;
Rifled-bore sporting or hunting weapons having an integral or non-detachable five-shot magazine capacity, are manually operated or semi-automatic gas operated and with cartridge ejection and reloading; and
Rifles, carbines or pistols designed only for sporting purposes or capable of being used only for ornamental purposes.

M.L.3. Ammunition and all specifically designed components and parts thereof, for the weapons enumerated under Items M.L.1 and M.L.2.
Target ammunition;
Cartridges with an expanding bullet of the type used for hunting or sport;
Ammunition or cartridges specifically intended for the testing of firearms;
provided that such ammunition is for weapons described in the Note to **M.L.1.**

M.L.8. Powders, explosives, propellants and fuels as follows:
(a) Powders and liquid or solid propellants for the articles enumerated in Items 3, 4 and 7, and stabilisers therefor;
(b) Military high explosives and stabilisers therefor;
(c) Chemical base high energy solid or liquid fuels, including aircraft fuels, specially formulated for military purposes:
Propellants and explosives normally used for civilian or industrial purposes or made into cartridges or charges of an exclusively civilian or industrial nature.

M.L.13. Special armoured equipment, as follows:
(a) Armour plate;
(b) Military helmets;
(c) Body armour and flak suits;
(d) Components and parts specially designed for equipment in (c) above.
Explanatory Note: This item is not intended to cover conventional steel helmets not equipped with, modified or designed to accept any type of accessory device.

M.L.18. Specialised machinery, equipment, and gear specially designed for the examination, manufacture, testing and checking of the arms, ammunition, appliances and machines referred to in this Group:
Equipment used to determine the safety data of explosives, as required by the International Convention on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (CIM), article 3 and 4 in Annex I RID, provided that such equipment will be used only by the railway authorities of current CIM members, or by Government accredited testing facilities for the testing of explosives to transport safety standards, as follows:
(a) *Equipment for determining the ignition and deflagration temperatures;*
(b) *Equipment for steel-shell tests;*
(c) *Drop hammers not exceeding 20kg in weight for determining the sensitivity of explosives to shock;*
(d) *Equipment for determining the friction sensitivity of explosives when exposed to charges not exceeding 36kg in weight.*

Atomic energy list

A.E.37. Hafnium metal, and alloys and compounds of hafnium containing more than 60 per cent hafnium by weight.
Shipments of up to 1kg of contained hafnium.

Industrial list

Group A. Metal-Working Machinery

1080. Machines and equipment, including specialised tooling and fixtures specially designed for making or measuring gas turbine blades.

1086. Machines specially designed for the manufacture of jet engines, the following:
(a) Jet engine compressor or turbine disc turning machines;
(b) Jet engine rotor grinders.

1088. Gear making and/or finishing machinery, as follows:
(a) Gear grinding machines, generating type, capable of accepting gear blanks of 36 in. (914mm) work diameter or more;
(b) Gear grinding machines, generating type, designed to grind gears to a face-width of 7 in. (177mm) or more, for the production of helical or herring-bone gears;
(c) Capable of the production of gears of a module finer than 0.5mm (diametral pitch finer than 48) and meeting a quality standard better than DIN 58405 Class 6.
Explanatory Note: If rated in AGMA or Admiralty standards and not rated in DIN 58405, AGMA 11 or Admiralty Class I shall be considered to be the equivalent of DIN 58405 Class 6.

Group B. Chemical and Petroleum Equipment

1131. Pumps (except vacuum pumps) having any of the following characteristics:
(a) Designed to move molten metals by electromagnetic forces;
(b) Specially designed for operation at temperatures below −220°C (−364°F);
(c) Having all flow contact surfaces made of 90 per cent or more tantalum, titanium or zirconium, either separately or combined, **except** when such surfaces are made of materials containing more than 97 per cent and less than 99.7 per cent titanium.
(See also Item I.L.1133.)

1133. Valves, cocks and pressure regulators, as follows;
(a) Specially designed for operation at temperatures below −220°C (−364°F); or
(b) Having all flow contact surfaces made of 90 per cent or more tantalum, titanium or zirconium, either separately or combined, **except** when such surfaces are made of materials containing more than 97 per cent and less than 99.7 per cent titanium.
(See also Item 27 on the Atomic Energy List and Item I.L. 1131.)

Group C. Electrical and Power-Generating Equipment

1203. Electric vacuum furnaces as follows:
(a) Consumable electrode vacuum arc furnaces with a capacity in excess of 5 tons;
(b) Skull type vacuum arc furnaces;
(c) Specialised parts and controls for the above furnaces.

1205. Electrochemical, semi-conductor and radio-active devices for the direct conversion of chemical, solar or nuclear energy to electrical energy, as follows:
(a) Electrochemical devices, as follows:
(1) Fuel cells operating at temperatures of 200°C (392°F) or less, including regenerative cells, ie cells for generating electric power to which all the consumable components are supplied from outside the cell;

Explanatory Note: The temperature of 200°C (392°F) or less is intended to refer to the fuel cell and not to the fuel conditioning equipment, which may be either an ancillary or an integral part of the fuel cell battery and which may operate at over 200°C or (392°F).

(2) Primary cells and batteries having any of the following characteristics:

(i) possessing a means of activation and having an open circuit storage life in the unactivated condition, at a temperature of 21°C (70°F) of 10 years or more;

(ii) capable of operating at temperatures from below −25°C (−13°F) to above 55°C (131°F) including cells and cell assemblies (other than dry cells) possessing self-contained heaters;

(iii) Utilising a lithium anode with lithium salt solute in organic solvent (non aqueous) electrolyte and having an energy density at the 24-hour discharge rate of greater than 100 Watt-hours per pound at 24°C (73°F) and greater than 35 Watt-hours per pound at −29°C (−20°F).

Explanatory Note: Energy density is obtained by multiplying the average power in watts (average voltage times average current in ampheres) by the duration of the discharge in hours to 90 per cent of the initial load voltage and dividing by the total weight of the cell (or battery) in pounds. As regards secondary (rechargeable) batteries, energy density is measured after 500 charge/discharge cycles.

(3) Mechanically rechargeable leak-proof batteries having cells with removable zinc plates with porous air electrodes and immersed in electrolyte of potassium hydroxide;

(4) Molten salt electrolyte cells and batteries which normally operate at temperatures of 150°C (302°F) or below;

(b) Photo-voltaic cells:

(1) With a power output of 14 MilliWatts or more per sq. cm under 100 MilliWatts per sq. cm tungsten (2,800°K) illumination; or

(2) All gallium arsenide photo-voltaic cells excluding those having a power output of less than 4 MilliWatts measured by the above technique; or

(3) With a power output of 450 MilliWatts or more per sq. cm under 10 watts per sq. cm silicon carbide (1,750°K) illumination;

(c) Power sources other than nuclear reactors based on radio-active materials systems, excluding:

(i) those having an output power of less than 0.5 watt and a total weight of more than 200 lb.;

(ii) those specially designed and developed for medical use within the human body.

(See also Items I.L. 1550 and I.L. 1570.)

(d) Specialised parts, components and sub-assemblies of the above devices.

(See also sub-Items I.L. 1570 (c) and (d).)

Fuel cells described in sub-item (a) (1) above, as follows: With a maximum operating temperature of 100°C (212°F) *using gaseous pure hydrogen and oxygen/air reactants, alkaline electrolyte, and a catalyst support by carbon either pressed on a metal mesh, electrode, or attached to a conducting porous plastic.*

Equipment described in sub-item (c) having an overall efficiency of 6 *per cent or less (obtained by dividing the electrical output, expressed in watts, by the thermal input, expressed in watts, this efficiency to be measured at the beginning of life), and an output power of* 0.5 *watts or more.*

Group D. General Industrial Equipment

1305. Metal rolling mills, as follows:

(a) Mills, specially designed or redesigned for the rolling of metals and alloys with a melting point exceeding 1,900°C;

(b) Specialised controls, parts and accessories for the above mills.

Group E. Transportation Equipment

1485. Compasses, gyroscopes, accelerometers and inertial equipment, as follows:

(a) Gyro compasses with provision for determining and transmitting ship's level reference data (roll, pitch) in addition to own ship's course data;

(b) Integrated flight instrument systems for aircraft which include gyro-stabilisers and/or automatic pilots;

Explanatory Note: An integrated flight instrument system is a primary instrument display system of attitude and azimuth with facilities for giving manoeuvre guidance information to the pilot and often integrated with an auto-pilot to the extent of embodying a common unit for setting up the required demands.

(c) Gyro-astro compasses and other devices which derive position and/or orientation by means of automatically tracking celestial bodies;

(d) Gyro-stabilisers used for other purposes than aircraft control except those for stabilising an entire surface vessel;

(e) Automatic pilots used for other purposes than aircraft control, **except** marine types for surface vessels;

(f) Accelerometers with a threshold of 0.005g or less or a linearity error within 0.25 per cent of full scale output or both, which are designed for use in inertial navigation systems or in guidance systems of all types;

(g) Gyros with a rated free directional drift rate (rated free precession) of less than 0.5 degree (1 Sigma or rms) per hour in a 1g environment;

(h) Inertial or other equipment using accelerometers described in sub-item (f) above and/or gyros described in sub-item (g) above, and systems incorporating such equipment;

(i) Specially designed parts, components and test calibration and alignment equipment for the above.

Equipment described in sub-item (b) provided:

(1) *They are of types and series which have been in normal civil use for more than two years and are standard equipment of aircraft excluded from control under Item I.L.* 1460.

(2) *The equipment is to be installed in civil aircraft.*

Equipment described in sub-item (d) provided:

(1) *It has been in normal civil use for more than two years;*

(2) *It will be used for a clearly civil application in the importing country.*

Equipment described in sub-item (i) provided:

(1) *It is not covered by sub-items (f) or (g);*

(2) *It is intended for use with exports meeting the conditions for exceptions to sub-items (b) and (d).*

Group F. Electronic Equipment including Communications and Radar

See also Item M.L.11.

1502. Communication, detection or tracking equipment of a kind using ultra-violet radiation, infra-red radiation or ultrasonic waves; and specialised parts therefor.

Infra-red geodetic equipment covered by this item, provided that the equipment uses a lighting source other than a laser and is manually operated, or that it uses a lighting source (other than a laser or a light emitting diode) remote from the measuring equipment.

Explanatory Note: This item is not intended to cover industrial equipment employing cells not described in Item I.L. 1548 or I.L. 1550, nor to cover cells and ultrasonic devices which operate in contact with a controlled material to be inspected or when the properties of materials are to be analysed. The item does not cover uses for industrial cleaning, sorting or materials handling, industrial and civilian intrusion alarms, traffic and industrial movement control, counting systems, medical applications, emulsification, homogenisation, simple educational or entertainment devices, flame detectors for industrial furnaces, equipment for non-contact temperature measurement for laboratory or industrial purposes utilising a single detector cell with no scanning of the detector, instruments capable of measuring radiated power or energy having a response time constant exceeding 10 milliseconds or underwater ultrasonic communications equipment designed for operation with amplitude modulation system and having a communications range of 500m or less (sea state 1) a carrier frequency of 40 to 60kHz and the carrier power supplied to the transducer of 1 watt or less.

(See also Items M.L. 15 and I.L. 1555.)

1526. Communications cable, as follows:

(a) Submarine cable;

(b) Coaxial cable using a dielectric aired by discs, beads, screw, spiral, or other means, **except** those having four or fewer cores none of which has a rated inner diameter of the outer conductor of more than 14mm (0.551 in.);

(c) Secure communications cable, being either coaxial or multi-conductor communications cable protected by mechanical and/or electrical means from physical damage and/or intrusion in such a manner that communications security is maintained between terminals without the necessity for encryption.

British Overseas Trade Board

British Commercial representation overseas

Offices of the British High Commission, Ottawa

2 Introduction

2 Offices providing services for UK exporters

3-7 British commercial representation overseas

7 British Trade Correspondents

8 Towns and countries in which commercial representation is available

British commercial representation overseas

Business men going abroad

The Commercial Departments of the British Embassies, High Commission Offices and Consulates listed herein can be of considerable help to the British business man travelling abroad on export business. They can assist him with introductions, advice on local conditions and help generally in achieving the purpose of his visit. But they are better able to help if told in advance about the visit, its purpose and the nature of any assistance likely to be required of them. Such advance notification to Commercial Departments is best sent through the Export Services and Promotions Division of the Department of Trade or the Export Section of the Regional Office of the Department of Industry; intending business travellers are advised to contact one or other of these offices (addresses and telephone numbers appear below) at an early stage in arranging visits abroad. These offices will not only notify the visits to the Commercial Departments concerned but can also provide travellers with information about overseas markets before departure.

On arrival overseas the business traveller is advised to telephone the Commercial Department to fix an appointment with the appropriate commercial officer.

'Hints to Business Men' booklets are available for most of the countries listed. British business men who intend visiting any of the countries on export business may obtain copies free of charge from the nearest Regional Office Export Section or from Export Services and Promotions Division (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7146) (Telex 886143).

Poste Restante and Telex facilities: business men visiting overseas markets may, if they wish, have their mail addressed care of the Commercial Department of the British Embassy/High Commission/Consulate in the country they are visiting. This facility is available during normal business hours only and business men intending to use it are requested to give adequate notice to the overseas Commercial Department beforehand, or alternatively advise the Export Services and Promotions Division of the Department of Trade in London, or their nearest Regional Office Export Section of the Department of Industry. Where public Telex facilities are not freely available, Commercial Departments will, if possible, allow visiting business men who wish urgently to get in touch with their firms to use the post's Telex facilities on a repayment basis.

Services to exporters

The following offices provide services for UK exporters

Headquarters

Export Services and Promotions Division
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757. Telex 886143 DTI EXPORT LDN

Regional

Office for Scotland
314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G3 8XF
Tel. 041-248 2855. Telex 77583 SEPD GLASGOW

Inverness District Office
Caledonia House, 63/67 Academy Street, Inverness, IV1 1LU
Tel. 0463 30867

Office for Wales
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL
Tel. 0222 62131. Telex 49267 INDUSTRY CARDIFF

Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office
Priestley House, 1 Park Row, Leeds LS1 5LF
Tel. 0532 443171. Telex 557925 DTI LDS

Northern Regional Office
Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4TR
Tel. 0632 27575. Telex 53178 DTI NTYNE

Cumberland and Westmorland District Office
Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumbria CA13 9NP
Tel. Cockermouth 3498/9.
Telex 64173 DTI COCKERMOUTH

North-Western Regional Office
Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA
Tel. 061-236 2171. Telex 667104 DTI MCHR

West-Midlands Regional Office
Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DT
Tel. 021-632 4111. Telex 337021 DTI BHAM

East-Midlands Regional Office
Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES
Tel. 0602 46121. Telex 37143 DTI NOTTM

South-Western Regional Office
The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2PB
Tel. 0272 291071. Telex 44214 DTI BRISTOL

Northern Ireland Department of Commerce
Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX
Tel. 0232 34488. Telex 747025 GOVCOMM BELFAST

This list is prepared by the Export Services and Promotions Division of the British Overseas Trade Board and is published half-yearly in *Trade and Industry*. Inquiries relating to the list should be made to Export Services and Promotions Division at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757, Ext. 7113).

British commercial representation overseas

AFGHANISTAN
British Embassy, Karte Parwan, Kabul. (Tel. 30511/3.)

ALGERIA
British Embassy, Residence Cassionpée, Batiment B., 7, Chemin de Glycines, Algiers (Postal address: B.P.43, Alger Gare). (Tel. 605601/04.) (Telex 52872 a/b PRODROME ALGER.)

ANGOLA
British Consulate-General, Rua Diogo Cao No. 4, Caixa Postal No. 1244, Luanda. (Tel. 34582/3.) (Telex 3130 a/b BRILDAAN.)

ARGENTINA
British Embassy, Dr. Luis Agote 2412, Buenos Aires (Postal address Casilla de Correo 2050, Buenos Aires). (Tel. 80-7071/9.) (Telex 121666 a/b 121666AR PROBA.)

AUSTRALIA
British High Commission, Commonwealth Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T. (Tel. 730422.) (Telex AA62222 a/b UKREP AA62222.)

Sydney—British Consulate-General, Gold Fields House, Sydney Cove, Sydney, Australia 2000, N.S.W. (Tel. 27-7521.) (Telex 71 20680 a/b BRITN AA20680.)

Melbourne—British Consulate-General, The Colonial Mutual Life Building, 330 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3000. (Tel. 602-1877.) (Telex 71 30660 a/b BRITN AA30660.)

Brisbane—British Consulate-General, BP House, 193 North Quay, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia 4000. (Tel. 214933.) (Telex AA40556 a/b BRITN AA40556.)

Perth—British Consulate-General, Prudential Building, 95 St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia 6000. (Tel. 21 5611, 21 7891.) (Telex 71 92493 a/b BRITN 71 92493.)

Adelaide—British Consulate-General, 4th Floor, F.C.A. Building, 15 Franklin Street, Adelaide, South Australia 5000. (Tel. 515982.) (Telex 71 82543 a/b BRITN AA 82543.)

Port Moresby—*see* Papua New Guinea

AUSTRIA
British Embassy, Reisnerstrasse 40, 1030, Vienna. (Tel. 731575/9.) (Telex 13410 and 12810 a/b BRITEM A.)

BAHAMAS
British High Commission, Bitco Building, Third Floor, East Street, Nassau. (Postal address: P.O. Box N 7516, Nassau.) (Tel. 57471/4 (Area Code 80932).) (Telex NS 112 a/b UKREP, Nassau.)

BAHRAIN
British Embassy, Al Mathaf Square, Manama, Bahrain. (Postal address: P.O. Box 114, Bahrain.) (Prodrome, Bahrain.) (Tel. 4002.) (Telex GJ8213 a/b 8213 PRODRO GJ.)

BANGLADESH
British High Commission, D.I.T. Building Annexe, Dilkusha (P.O. Box 90), Dacca-2. (Tel. 243251-3, 244216-7.)

BARBADOS
British High Commission, 147/9 Roebuck Street (P.O. Box 676c), Bridgetown. (Tel. 63525.) (Telex WB219 a/b UKREP, BRI WB 219.)

Important

The information given in this list is intended for the benefit of exporters travelling abroad. All commercial inquiries should be addressed initially to the nearest Regional Office Export Section of the Department of Industry, or to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757) (Telex 886143). A great deal of overseas commercial information is on record and can be supplied immediately.

BELGIUM
British Embassy, Britannia House, Rue Joseph II 28, 1040 Brussels. (Tel. (02) 2191165.) (Telex 23462 a/b BRITEM B.)

Antwerp—British Consulate-General, Havenbuilding, Postbus No.6, Van Schoonbekeplein 6, B-2000 Antwerp. (Tel. (031) 326940, 328829, 321698.) (Commercial correspondence should be addressed in the first instance to the Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, or to the British Embassy, Brussels, B-1040.)

BOLIVIA
British Embassy, Avenida Arce 2732-2754 (Casilla 694), La Paz. (Tel. 51400 and 29404.) (Telex BX 5228 a/b PRODROME BX 5228.)

BOTSWANA
British High Commission, Private Bag 23, Gaborone. (Tel. 2483/5.)

BRAZIL
British Embassy, Avenida das Nacoes, Lote 8 (Caixa Postal 07-0586), Brasilia D.F. (Tel. Brasilia 24-6710.) (Telex 061-1360 a/b 611360 EING.)

Rio de Janeiro—British Consulate-General, Praia do Flamengo 284-2° andar Rio de Janeiro GB (Caixa Postal 669-ZC-00). (Tel. 225-7252.) (Telex 021-21577 a/b BRITAIN RIO.)

Sao Paulo—British Consulate-General, Avenida Paulista 1938 – 17° andar. (Caixa Postal 846) Sao Paulo, SP. (Tel. 287-7722.) (Telex 11-21384 a/b 1121384 BRIT.)

BRUNEI
British High Commission, Room 45, 5th Floor, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, Bandar Seri Begawan, State of Brunei. (Tel. 6001.) (Telex BRU 211 a/b UKREP, BRU 211.)

BULGARIA
British Embassy, Boulevard Marchal Tolbukhin 65-67, Sofia. (Tel. 885361/2.) (Telex 22363 a/b PRODROME SOFIA.)

BURMA
British Embassy, 80 Strand Road (P.O.Box 638), Rangoon. (Tel. 15700.)

CAMEROON
British Consulate, Rue Alfred Saker (Postal Address: BP 1016, Douala, Cameroon). (Tel. 42 21 77 and 42 22 45.) (Telex 5353 a/b BRITAIN 5353 KN.)

CANADA
British High Commission, 80 Elgin Street, Ottawa K1P 5K7, Ontario. (Tel. 237-1530.) (Telex 0533318 a/b UKREP OTT.)

Montreal—British Consulate General, 635 Dorchester Boulevard West, Montreal 101, P.Q. (Tel. 866-5863.) (Telex 01-26437 a/b BRITAIN, MTL.)

Toronto—British Consulate General, 8th Floor, 200 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5H 3E3. (Tel. 864-1290.) (Telex 02-29531 a/b BRITAIN, TOR.)

Vancouver—British Consulate General, 4th Floor, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, 602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 2, British Columbia. (Tel. 683-4421.) (Telex 04-51287 a/b BRITAIN, VCR.)

Halifax—British Consulate, 10th Floor, Centennial Building, 1645 Granville Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia. (Tel. 422-7488.) (Telex 019-21634 a/b BRITAIN, HFX.)

Edmonton—British Consulate-General, Suite 1404, Three McCauley Plaza, 10025 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 1S6. (Tel. 424-0481.) (Telex 037-2421 a/b BRITAIN, EDM.)

Winnipeg—British Consulate, 402 Monarch Life Building, 333 Broadway Avenue, Winnipeg, 1, Manitoba R3C OS9. (Tel. 942-3151.) (Telex 07-57814 a/b BRITAIN, WPG.)

CHILE
British Embassy, La Concepcion. 177 Casilla 72-D, Santiago. (Tel. 239166.) (Telex 40844 a/b PROST CL.)

CHINA
British Embassy, 11 Kuang Hua Lu, Chien Kou Men Wai, Peking. (Tel. 521961/4.)

COLOMBIA
British Embassy, Calle 38, 13-35 Pisos 9-11, Bogota. (*Airmail address:* Apartado Aereo 4508, Bogota.) (Tel. 698100.) (Telex 44503 a/b BRIT CO.)

COSTA RICA
British Embassy, Paseo Colon, 3202, Apartado 10056, San José. (Tel. 21-56-88.) (Telex CR2169 a/b 2169 PRODROME.)

CUBA
British Embassy, Edificio Bolivar, Capdevila, 101-103, e Morro y Prado, Havana. (Tel. 61-5681.) (Postal address: c/o British High Commission, P.O. Box 882, Kingston, Jamaica.)

CYPRUS
British High Commission, P.O. Box 1978, Alexander Pallis Street, Nicosia. (Tel. 73131/7.) (Telex 2208 a/b UKREPNIC.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
British Embassy, Thunovská úlice 14, Malá Strana 118 00 Prague 1. (Tel. 533347/9 and 533340.) (Telex 121011 a/b 121011 PRDM C.)

DENMARK
British Embassy, 36-40 Kastelsvej, DK-2100 **Copenhagen O.** (Tel. (01) 14 46 00.) (Telex 19908 a/b 19908 BRIEMB DK.)

(*There is also an Honorary Consul in the* **Faroe Islands** *at Thorshavn who will be glad to see British business visitors:*
British Consulate, Yviri vid Strand 17 (P.O. Box 49) DK—3800, **Thorshavn**, Faroe Islands. (Tel. Bryggjan 13510.) (Telex 81259 a/b MARRCO FA.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
British Embassy, Apartado 1352, No. 84 Avenida Independencia, **Santo Domingo.** (Tel. 682-3128/9.) (Telex 3460075 a/b 3460075 PRODROME.)

ECUADOR
British Embassy (opposite Hotel Quito), Gonzalez Suárez 111, **Quito** (Postal address: Casilla 314, Quito). (Tel. 230070/3.) (Telex 022138 a/b 022138 PRODQT ED.)

EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF
British Embassy, Kasr El Doubara, Garden City, **Cairo.** (Tel. 20850.)

EL SALVADOR
British Embassy, 13a Avenida Norte (Continuacion), No. 611, Colonia Duenas, **San Salvador.** (Tel. 219106, 220590, 223945.) (Telex 20133 a/b PRODSALV.)
(*Postal address: Embajada Britanica, Apartado (cc) 500, San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America.*)

ETHIOPIA
British Embassy, Papassinos Building, Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, P.O. Box 858, **Addis Ababa.** (Tel. 151166 and 151252/3.)

Asmara—British Consulate, Gellatly Hankey Building, Av. Haile Selassie I, P.O. Box 254, Asmara. (Tel. 110131.)

FIJI
British High Commission, Civic Centre, Stinson Parade (P.O. Box 1355), **Suva** (UKREP SUVA). (Tel. 311033.) (Telex FJ 2129 a/b UKREP FJ 2129.)

FINLAND
British Embassy, Uudenmaankatu 16-20, **Helsinki** 12. (Tel. 12574.) (Telex 121122 a/b UKHKI SF.)

FRANCE
British Embassy, 35 Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, **75008 Paris.** (Tel. 266-91-42.) (Telex 65264 a/b INFORM PARIS.)

Bordeaux—British Consulate-General, 15 Cours de Verdun, 33081 Bordeaux Cedex. (Tel. 52-28-35/6.) (Telex 57440 a/b BRITAIN BORDX.)

Lille—British Consulate-General, 11-13-15 Square Dutilleul (Sac Postal 2037), 59014 Lille Cedex. (Tel. 573549 and 570177.) (Telex 82669 a/b 82669 BRITAIN LILLE.)

Lyon—British Consulate-General, 24 Rue Childebert, 69 288 Lyon Cedex 1, Rhone. (Tel. 375967/8.) (Telex 330254 a/b BRITAIN LYON.)

Marseille—British Consulate-General, 24 Avenue du Prado, 13-Marseilles 6e (Bouches du Rhonee). (Tel. 534332.) (Telex 42307 a/b BRITAIN MARSL.)

Strasbourg—British Consulate-General, 10 Rue du General de Castelnau, 67001 Strasbourg Cedex. (Tel. 88-366491.) (Telex 87995 a/b BRISTRA STRBG.)

Telegraphic address

Unless otherwise stated, the telegraphic addresses to be used are:
Embassies—'Prodrome' followed by the town name.
Consular offices—'Britain' followed by the town name.
High Commission offices—'Ukrep' followed by the town name.

GABONESE REPUBLIC
British Consulate, Rue Alfred Saker, Douala, Cameroon. (Postal Address: BP 1016, Douala, Cameroon.) (Tel. 422177 and 422245.) (Telex 5353 a/b BRITAIN 5353 KN.)

GAMBIA, THE
British High Commission, 78 Wellington Street, P.O. Box 507, **Banjul.** (Tel. 244/6.)

GERMANY, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
British Embassy, **Berlin** c/o BFPO 45. (Tel. 2202431.) (Telex 113171 and 113172 a/b GBBER DD.)

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC
British Embassy, 53 **Bonn**, Friedrich-Ebert Allee 77. (Tel. 234061.) (Telex 886887, 8869561 and 8869562 a/b BRI D.)

Berlin—British Consulate-General, 1000 Berlin 12, Uhlandstrasse 7-8. (Tel. 3095295.) (Telex 184268 a/b UKBLN D.)

Dusseldorf—British Consulate-General, 4 Dusseldorf, Nordsternhaus, Georg-Glock-Strasse 14. (Tel. 434281-5.) (Telex 8584855 a/b 8584855 COM D.)

Frankfurt—British Consulate-General, 6 Frankfurt, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51-53. (Tel. 720406.) (Telex 414932 a/b UKFFT D.)

Hamburg—British Consulate-General, 2000 Hamburg 13, Harvestehuderweg 8a. (Tel. 4513 51/5.) (Telex 213562 a/b BRHBG.)

Hanover—British Consulate-General, 3000 Hanover, Uhlemeyer Strasse 9 & 11. (Tel. 327641/5.) (Telex 923263 a/b BCGHN D.)

Munich—British Consulate-General, 8000 Munich 13, Akademiestrasse 7. (Tel. 394015/19.) (Telex 529959 a/b UKMUN D.)

Stuttgart—British Consulate-General, 7 Stuttgart, Kriegsbergstrasse 28. (Tel. 293216/8.) (Telex 722397 a/b 722397 UKST D.)

GHANA
British High Commission, Barclays Bank Building, High Street (P.O. Box 296), **Accra.** (Tel. 64651.)
(*The P.O. Box number must be used for all correspondence.*)

GREECE
British Embassy, 1, Ploutarchou Street, **Athens** 139. (Tel. 736211 (10 lines).) (Telex 216440 a/b 216440 LION GR.)

GUATEMALA
British Consulate, Edificio Maya, Via 5, No 4-50, 8° Piso, Zona 4, **Guatemala City.** (Tel. 61329 and 64375.) (Telex 279 a/b BRITON GU.)

GUYANA
British High Commission, 44 Main Street, (P.O. Box 625), **Georgetown.** (Tel. 65881/4.) (Telex GY221 a/b 221 UKREP GY.)

HAITI
British Consulate, Shell Building, Rue Pavée, (P.O. Box 1302), **Port-au-Prince.** (Tel. 21227 & 21200.)

HONDURAS
British Embassy, Edificio Palic, 4 Piso, Avenida Republica de Chile 804 (Apartado 290), **Tegucigalpa.** (Tel. 22-0479/80.) (Telex 1138 a/b 1138 PRODTEGU HT.)

HONG KONG
British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 528, 9th Floor, Gammon House, 12 Harcourt Road, **Hong Kong.** ('Uktrade, Hong Kong.') Tel. 5-229541.) (Telex HX73031 a/b UKTRA HX.)

HUNGARY
British Embassy, Harmincad Utca 6, **Budapest** V. (Tel. 182-880.) (Telex 224527 a/b 224527 BRIT H.)

ICELAND
British Embassy, Laufasvegur 49, **Reykjavik.** (Tel. 15883/4.) (Telex 2037 a/b 2037 UKREYK IS.)

INDIA
British High Commission in India, Chanakyapuri, **New Delhi**, 110021. (Tel. 70371.) (Telex 2135 a/b ND 2135.)

Calcutta—British High Commission, 1 Ho Chi Minh Sarani, P.O. Box 9073, Calcutta, 700016. (Tel. 44-5171.)

Bombay—British High Commission, P.O. Box 815, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay, 400001. (Tel. 259981/5.) (Telex 011-2850 a/b 011-2850 UKREP BY.)

Madras—British High Commission, P.O. Box 3710, 150A Mount Road, Madras, 600002. (Tel. 83136.)

INDONESIA
British Embassy, Djalan Thamrim 75, **Jakarta.** (Tel. 41091/8.) (Telex 46166 a/b PRODROME DKT 46166.)

IRAN
British Embassy, Avenue Ferdowsi, **Tehran.** (Tel. 45011/4.) (Telex 212493 a/b 212493 PROD IR.)

IRAQ
British Embassy, Commercial Section, Shaheen Building, Saadoon Street, **Baghdad.** (Tel. 99001/3.)

IRISH REPUBLIC
British Embassy, 33 Merrion Road, **Dublin**, 4. (Tel. 695211.) (Telex 5296 a/b 5296 UKDB EI.)

ISRAEL
British Embassy, 192 Rehov Hayarkon Street, **Tel Aviv** 63405. (Tel. 249171-8.) (Telex 33559 a/b TLVIV.)

ITALY
British Embassy, Via XX Settembre 80A, I 00187 **Rome.** (Tel. 4755551-5.) (Telex 8023-61049 a/b 61049 PRODROME.)

Milan—British Consulate-General, Via San Paolo 7, I-20121 Milan. (Tel. 803442-6.) (Telex 8023-31528 a/b 31528 BRITAIN.)

Florence—British Consulate, Palazzo Castelbarco Lungarno Corsini 2, I 50123 Florence. (Tel. 272594.) (Telex 57270 a/b 57270 BRITAIN.)

Genoa—British Consulate-General, Via XII Ottobre 2, I 16121 Genoa. (Tel. 564833.) (Telex 27689 a/b 27689 BRITAIN.)

Naples—British Consulate-General, Via Fransesco Crispi 122, 80122 Naples. (Tel. 663883.) (Telex 71330 a/b 71330 BRITAIN.)

Bari—British Trade Representative, Via Fratelli Rosselli 38, I 70126, Bari. (Tel. 330791.)

Palermo—British Consulate, Palazzo Vassallo, Via Marchese di Villabianco 9, I 90143 Palermo. (Tel. 253364-6.) (Telex 91111 a/b 91111 CONSULUK.)

Turin—British Consulate, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 1 (Angolo Corso Massimo d'Azeglio), I 10125 Turin. (Tel. 657676/7.) (Telex 8023-21464 a/b BRITAIN-TURIN.)

Venice—British Consulate: Postal address—P.O. Box 469, 30100 Venice; callers—Accademia Dorsoduro 1051 30123 Venice. (Tel. 27408.) (Telex 41283 a/b 41283 BRITAIN.)

IVORY COAST
British Embassy, Fifth Floor, Immeuble Shell, Avenue Lamblin, **Abidjan.** (Postal address: Boite Postale 2581, Abidjan.) (Tel. 226615, 322776 and 324980.) (Telex 706 a/b PRODROME ABIDJAN.)

JAMAICA
British High Commission, 34 Duke Street, **Kingston,** Jamaica. (Britcom, Kingston.) (Tel. 93-21930.) (Telex 2110 a/b UKREP, KIN JA.)

JAPAN
British Embassy, 1 Ichibancho, Chiyoda-ku, **Tokyo 102.** (Tel. (03) 265-5511.) (Telex J.22755 a/b PRODROME.)

Osaka—British Consulate-General, Hong-kong Bank Building, 45 Awajimachi, 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka 541. (Tel. (06) 231-3355/7.) (Telex 522 5167 a/b BRITAIN OSA or BRIOSK.)

JORDAN
British Embassy, King Hussein Street, P.O. Box 6062, **Amman.** (Tel. 37374-5.)

KENYA
British High Commission in Kenya, P.O. Box 30133, 13th Floor, Bruce House, Standard Street, **Nairobi.** (Tel. 35944.) (Telex 22219 a/b UKREP, NAIROBI.)

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (South Korea)
British Embassy, **Seoul** BFPO via BFPO1. (Tel. 75-7341/3.) (Telex **K27320** a/b PRODROM K27320.)

KUWAIT
British Embassy, 6 Kuwait Investment Company Building (P.O. Box 300 SaFat), **Kuwait.** (Tel. 439221/2.)

LAOS
British Embassy, Rue J. Nehru, P.O. Box 224, **Vientiane.** (Tel. 2333 and 2374.)

LEBANON
British Embassy, Avenue de Paris Ras Beirut, **Beirut.** (Tel. 362500/1, 362564, 362618, 363286, 364158, 365483.) (Telex 20465 a/b PRODROME.)

LESOTHO
British High Commission, P.O. Box 521, **Maseru.** (Tel. 3961.)

LIBERIA
British Embassy, P.O. Box 120, 'Mamba Point', **Monrovia.** (Tel. 21055, 21107.) (Telex 4287 a/b PRODROME LIB.)

LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC
British Embassy, 30 Sharia Gamal Abdul Nasser, **Tripoli.** (Tel. 31191/5.)

LUXEMBOURG
British Embassy, 28 Boulevard Royal, **Luxembourg.** (Tel. 29864/5.) (Telex 3443 a/b 3443 PRODRO LU.)

MADAGASCAR (MALAGASY REPUBLIC)
British Embassy, 1st Floor, 41 Lalana Razanakombana (Boite Postale 167), **Tananarive.** (Tel. 206-50.) (Telex 201-226 a/b PRODROME, TANA.)

MALAWI
British High Commission, Blantyre Office, Victoria Avenue, P.O. Box 479, **Blantyre.** (Tel. 33022.)

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MALAYSIA
British High Commission (P.O. Box 1030), 13th Floor, Wisma Damansara, Jalan Semantan, **Kuala Lumpur.** (Tel. 741533.) (Telex 30245 a/b UKREP MA30245.)

MALTA
British High Commission, 7 St. Anne Street, **Floriana.** (Tel. Central 21285/6/7.) (Telex 249 UKREP MW.)

MAURITIUS
British High Commission, P.O. Box 586, Cerne House, Chaussée, **Port Louis.** (Tel 20201.) (Telex IW 266 a/b UKREP IW 266.)

MEXICO
British Embassy, Lerma 71, Cuauhtemoc, P.O. Box 96 Bis., **Mexico 5** D.F. (Tel. 5114880/85.) (Telex 1771185 a/b 1771185 UKEMMX, 1773093 a/b 1773093 UKEMMX.)

MONGOLIA
British Embassy, 30 Enkh Taivny Gudamzh (P.O. Box No. 703), **Ulan Bator,** The People's Republic of Mongolia. (Tel. 51033.)

MOROCCO
British Consulate-General, 60 Boulevard d'Anfa (Boite Postale 762), **Casablanca.** (Tel. 261440/1.) (Telex 22781 M a/b BRITAIN 22781 M.)

MOZAMBIQUE (Portuguese East Africa)
British Consulate-General, 310 Avenida Augusto do Castilho (P.O. Box 55), **Lourenco Marques.** (Tel. 26011/2, 29989.) (Telex 6-265 a/b UKREP MO.)

NEPAL
British Embassy, Lain Chaur (P.O. Box 106), **Kathmandu.** (Tel. 11081, 11588/9.)

NETHERLANDS
British Embassy, Lange Voorhout 10, **The Hague.** (Tel. (070) 645800.) (Telex 31600 a/b 31600 BEMB NL.)

Amsterdam—British Consulate-General, Johannes Vermeerstraat 7, Amsterdam. (Tel. (020) 736128 (4 lines); Commercial Section, 739143 (4 lines).) (Telex 15117 a/b 15117 UKAMS NL.)

NEW ZEALAND
British High Commission, Reserve Bank of New Zealand Building, 9th Floor, 2 The Terrace, **Wellington** 1. (Postal address: P.O. Box 369.) (Tel. 46-060.) (Telex NZ 3325 a/b UKREP NZ 3325.)

Auckland—British High Commission, 9th Floor, Norwich Union Building, Queen Street, Auckland, 1. (Postal address: Private Bag, Auckland, 1.) (Tel. 32-973.) (Telex NZ 2412 a/b UKREPAK NZ 2412.)

Christchurch—British Commercial Representative, P.O. Box 1762, Christchurch.

NICARAGUA
British Embassy, Avenida Las Colinas (Lote 100), Las Colinas, Carretera a Masaya Km. 9, **Managua.** (Postal address: Apartado 13, Managua, Nicaragua.) (Tel. 96256/96207.) (Telex 375 1323 a/b PRODMGA EQ12.)

NIGERIA
British High Commission in Nigeria, Kajola House, 62-64 Campbell Street, **Lagos.** (Postal address: Private Mail Bag 12136, Lagos, Nigeria.) (Tel. 51630, Counsellor 21202 or First Secretary 21409.) (Telex 21247 a/b UKREP, LAGOS.)

Ibadan—Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner, Finance Corporation Building, Lebabon Street, Ibadan. (Tel. 21551.) (Telex 31102 a/b BHC IBN (NG).) (Postal address: Private Mail Bag 5010, Ibadan.)

Kaduna—Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner, Office of the United Bank for Africa Building, Yakubu Gowon Way, Kaduna. (Tel. 22573/5.) (Telex 71104 a/b 71104 UKREP BG.) (Postal Address: Private Mail Bag 2096, Kaduna.)

NORWAY
British Embassy, Thomas Heftyesgate 8, **Oslo,** 2. (Tel. 563890/7.) (Telex 11575 a/b 11575 UKOSL N.)

Bergen—Consul, British Consulate, Slottsgaten 1, 5015 Bergen. (Tel. 210990 & 217033.) (Telex 42660 a/b 42660 UK BGN N.)

OMAN
British Embassy, **Muscat.** (Postal address: P.O. Box 300, Muscat.) (Tel. 2411-2415.) (Telex MB 216 a/b PRODROME MB 216, and MB 273 a/b PRODROME MB 273.)

PAKISTAN
British Embassy, Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna 5 (P.O. Box 1122), **Islamabad** (British Islamabad). (Tel. 22131/5.)

Karachi—British Consulate-General, York Place, Runnymede Lane, Port Trust Estate, Clifton, Karachi-6 (Britain Karachi). (Tel. 53 20 41/46.) *Commercial matters concerning the northern areas, including the provinces of Punjab and North West Frontier, are dealt with by the Embassy, and for Sind and Baluchistan provinces by the Consulate at Karachi.*

PANAMA
British Embassy, Via Espana 120, **Panama City.** (Postal address: Panama City c/o British Consulate Box B, Balboa Post Office, Canal Zone, Panama.) (Tel. Panama City 23-0451.) (Telex 3481020 a/b PROPANA.)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
British Commission, United Church Building (3rd floor), Douglas Street, **Port Moresby.** (Postal address: P.O. Box 739, Port Moresby.) (Tel. 243331/3.) (Telex NE 22142 a/b UKREP 22142.)

PARAGUAY
British Embassy, 25 de Mayo 171, **Asuncion.** (Postal address: Casilla de Correo 404, Asuncion.) (Tel. 49146.) (Telex 139 a/b PRODROME 139 PY.)

PERU
British Embassy, Edificio Washington, Plaza Washington, Avenida Arequipa (sextra cuadra), **Lima.** (Postal address: P.O. Box 854, Lima.) (Tel. 283830.) (Telex PX 25230 a/b 25230 PU PRODROME.)

PHILIPPINES
British Embassy, P.O. Box 295, 9th Floor, L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Boulevard, **Manila.** (Tel. 59-24-61.) (Telex 3282 PRODME PN a/b 3282 PRODME PN.)

POLAND
British Embassy, Aleje Roz 1, **Warsaw.** (Tel. 281001-5.) (Telex 813694 a/b 813694 PROD PL.)

PORTUGAL
British Embassy, Rua de S. Domingos a Lapa 35-39, **Lisbon 3.** (Tel. 661191/5.) (Telex 12278 a/b 12278 PROLIS P.)

QATAR
British Embassy, P.O. Box 3, **Doha.** (Tel. 22637.) (Telex POLITICAL DH4205 a/b 4205 PRODRO DH.)

ROMANIA
British Embassy, 24, Strada Jules Michelet, **Bucharest.** (Tel. 111635/6.) (Telex 011-295 a/b PRODROME, BUC.)

SAUDI ARABIA
British Embassy, Dutch Bank Building, 4th Floor (P.O. Box 393), **Jedda.** (Tel. 27306 & 27122.)

SENEGAL
British Embassy, 20 Rue du Docteur Guillet (B.P. 6025), **Dakar.** (Tel. 22383.) (Telex 548 a/b PRODROME, SG.)

SIERRA LEONE
British Trade and Information Centre, 4th Floor, Leone House, Siaka Stevens Street, **Freetown.** (Tel. 24096 and 23961/5.) (Telex 235 a/b UKREP FTN 235.)

SINGAPORE
British High Commission, Tanglin Circus, **Singapore 10.** (Postal address: Tanglin P.O. Box 19.) (Tel. 639333.) (Telex RS 21218 a/b UKREP SP RS 21218.)

SOMALI REPUBLIC
British Embassy, Waddada Xasan Geeddi Abtoow 7/8, P.O. Box 1036, **Mogadishu.** (Tel. 2288.) (Telex Mogadishu 617 a/b PRODROME MOG SM.)

SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF
British Embassy, 6 Hill Street, Arcadia, **Pretoria 0002.** (Tel. 74-3121.) (Telex 44641 a/b 44641 PR.)

Johannesburg—British Consulate-General, 5th Floor, Nedbank Mall, 145/147 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg 2001, P.O. Box 10101, Johannesburg, 2000. (Tel. 834-6411.) (Telex 43-7115 a/b 43-7115 JH.)
(Johannesburg is the senior commercial post and the central point for British trade promotion work in South Africa.)

Cape Town—British Consulate-General, 11th Floor, African Eagle Centre, 2 St. Georges Street, P.O. Box 500, Cape Town. (Tel. 41-1466/8.) (Telex 5-7447CT a/b 5-7447CT.)

Durban—British Consulate General, 7th Floor, Barclays Bank Building, Field Street, Durban. (Tel. 313131 (five lines).) (Telex 6-7428 a/b 6-7428 DN.)

SPAIN
British Embassy, Calle de Fernando el Santo 16, **Madrid 4.** (Tel. 419-0200/12.) (Telex 27656 a/b 27656 INGLAE.)

Barcelona—British Consulate-General, Edificio Torre de Barcelona, Avenida Generalisimo Franco 477 (13 Floor), Apartado de Correos 12111, Barcelona 11. (Tel. 239 0804, 239 1300.) (Telex 52799 a/b 52799 BRBAR E.)

Bilbao—British Consulate-General, Alameda Urquijo 2-8, Bilbao 8. (Tel. 214780.) (Telex 32446 a/b 32446 BRBIL.)

Telegraphic address

Unless otherwise stated, the telegraphic addresses to be used are:
Embassies—'Prodrome' followed by the town name.
Consular offices—'Britain' followed by the town name.
High Commission offices—'Ukrep' followed by the town name.

Seville—British Consulate, Plaza Nueva 8 (Dpdo), Seville. (Tel. 228875.) (Telex 72172 a/b 72172 BRSEV E.)

Valencia—British Consulate, Calle Cronista Carreres 1, 4a Valencia 3. (Tel. 321-12-75 and 321-76-96.)

Vigo—British Vice-Consulate, Plaza de Compostela No. 23 (6°), (P.O. Box 49), Vigo. (Tel. 211450.)

Palma de Mallorca—British Consulate, 23-1° Jaime III, Palma de Mallorca. (Tel. 212085, 212445.)

Las Palmas—British Consulate, Edificio Hocasa, 6 Piso, Calle Alfredo L. Jones, 33 (P.O. Box 2020), Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, Canary Islands. (Tel. 262508.) (Telex 95276 a/b 95276 BRTLP E.)

SRI LANKA
British High Commission, Galle Road, Kollupitiya, **Colombo 3.** (Postal address: P.O. Box 1433, Colombo.) (Tel. 27611/15.) (Telex 1101 a/b UKREP, COLOMBO.)

SUDAN
British Embassy, P.O. Box 801, New Aboulela Building, Barlaman Avenue, **Khartoum.** (Tel. 70760, 70766-9.)

SURINAM
British High Commission, 44 Main Street, (P.O. Box 625), **Georgetown,** Guyana. (Tel. 65881/2/3/4.)
There is an Honorary Consul at the British Consulate at Paramaribo who will be pleased to see business visitors. His address is: 15 Mr. Dr. de Mirandastraat (P.O. Box 1300), **Paramaribo.** (Tel. 77455.)

SWAZILAND
British High Commission, Alister Miller Street, **Mbabane.** (Postal address: British High Commission, Private Bag, Mbabane.) (Tel. 2581.)

SWEDEN
British Embassy, Skarpögatan 6-8, S-115 27 **Stockholm.** (Tel. 670140.) (Telex 19340 a/b BRITEMB S.)

Gothenburg—British Consulate-General, Götgatan 15, S-411 05 Gothenburg. (Tel. 136277.) (Telex 20041 a/b BRITAIN S.)

Malmo—British Consulate, Lilla Nygatan 11, S-211 38 Malmö. (Tel. 126625.)

SWITZERLAND
Zurich—British Consulate-General, Dufourstrasse 56, 8008 Zurich. (Tel. (01) 47 15 20/6.) (Telex 54260 a/b 54260 UKZUR CH.)
(Zurich is the senior commercial post and central point for British trade promotion work in Switzerland.)

Berne—British Embassy, Thunstrasse 50, 3005 Berne. (Tel. (031) 445021/8.) (Telex 32687 a/b 32687 UK BNECH.)

Basle—British Consulate, P.O. Box No. 851, Rittergasse 35, 4001 Basle. (Tel. (061) 235843.) (Telex 62959 a/b UKBAL CH.)

Geneva—British Consulate-General, 6th Floor, Rue de Vermont 37-39, 1211 Geneva 20. (Tel. (022) 343800, 332385.) (Telex 22956 a/b 22956A (or B) UKGV CH.)

SYRIA
British Embassy, 11 Kotob Building, Mohd. Kurd Ali Street, Malki Avenue (P.O. Box 37), **Damascus.** (Tel. 332561-3.) (Telex 11049 a/b 11049 BRITEM SY.)

TANZANIA
British High Commission, Permanent House, corner Azikiwe Street/Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 9112, **Dar-es-Salaam.** (Tel. 29601.) (Telex 41004 a/b 41004 UKREP.)

THAILAND
British Embassy, Pleonchit Road, **Bangkok.** (Tel. 527161 (Monday to Friday 0800-1630), 527160 (all other times).)

TOGO
British Embassy, Boulevard Circulaire, Boite Postale 892, **Lome,** Republic of Togo. (Tel. 2085.) (Telex 5210 a/b PRODROME, LOME.)

TONGA
British High Commission, **Nukualofa.**

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
British High Commission, Furness House, 90 Independence Square, P.O. Box 778, **Port of Spain,** Trinidad. (Tel. 52861/6.) (Telex WG 224 a/b UKREP 224.)

TUNISIA
British Embassy, 5 Place de la Victoire, **Tunis.** (Tel. 245100, 245324, 245649.) (Telex TUNIS 22298 a/b RDROM 22298 TUNIS.)

TURKEY
British Embassy, Sehit Ersan Caddesi, 46a, Cankaya, **Ankara.** (Tel. 274310/15.) (Telex 42320 a/b PROD TR.)

Istanbul—British Consulate-General, Tepebasi, Beyoglu, Istanbul. (Tel. 447540, 447545.) (Telex 298 a/b BRITAIN IST.)

UGANDA
British High Commission, P.O. Box 7070, 10-12 Parliament Avenue, **Kampala.** (Tel. 57054/9.) (Telex 61006 a/b 61006 UKREP KLA.)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Abu Dhabi—British Embassy, Commercial Secretariat, First Floor, Shaikh Ahmad bin Hamid Building, Shaikh Hamdan Street, Abu Dhabi. (Postal address: P.O. Box 248, Abu Dhabi.) (Tel. 43033/4/5.) (Telex AH2234 a/b PRODROME AH 2234 AH 2244 a/b PRODROME AH 2244.)

Dubai—British Embassy, Tariq Ibn Zayed Street (P.O. Box 65), Dubai. (Tel. 31070, 31893 and 31993.) (Telex DB 5426 a/b 5426 BRITEM DB.)

UNITED STATES
Washington—British Embassy, 3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20008. (Tel. HO21340 or 4621340 (Area Code 202).) (Telex 892370 a/b PRODROME WSH.)

New York—British Trade Development Office, 150 East 58th Street (19th and 20th floors), New York, N.Y. 10022. (Tel. 593-2258, Area Code 212.) (Telex 126919 a/b PRODROME NYK.)
(New York is the senior commercial post and the central point for British trade promotion work in the USA. Export Credits Guarantee Department's representative in N. America is at the same address.)

Atlanta—British Consulate-General, Suite 912, 225 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30303. (Tel. 524-5856/8, Area Code 404.) (Telex 542517 a/b BRITAIN ATL.)

Boston—British Consulate-General, Suite 4740, Prudential Tower, Prudential Centre, Boston, Massachusetts 02199. (Tel. 261-3060, Area Code 617.) (Telex 940994 a/b BRITAIN BSN.)

Chicago—British Consulate-General, 33 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60602. (Tel. 346-1810/17, Area Code 312.) (Telex 254432 a/b BRITAIN CGO.)

Cleveland—British Consulate-General, 1828 Illuminating Building, 55 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio 44113. (Tel. 621-7674, Area Code 216.) (Telex 980126 a/b BRITAIN CLV.)

Dallas—British Government Trade Office, 813 Stemmons Tower West, 2730 Stemmons Freeway, Dallas, Texas 75207. ('BRITAIN, Dallas'.) (Tel. 637-3600, Area Code 214.) (Telex 730382 a/b BRITAIN DAL.)

Detroit—British Consulate-General, 2200 Detroit Bank and Trust Building, 211 Fort Street West, Detroit, Michigan 48226. (Tel. 962-4776, Area Code 313.) (Telex 230158 a/b BRITAIN DET.)

Houston—British Consulate-General, Suite 2250, 601 Jefferson, Houston, Texas 77002. (Tel. 223-2301, Area Code 713.) (Telex 762-307 a/b BRITAIN HOU.)

Los Angeles—British Consulate-General, 3701, Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90010. (Tel. 385-7381, Area Code 213.) (Telex 677421 a/b BRITAIN LSA.)

Miami—British Consulate, 700 Ingraham Building, 25, S.E. Second Avenue, Miami, Florida 33131. (Tel. 371-7544/6, Area Code 305.) (Telex 519468 a/b BRITAIN MIA.)

Philadelphia—British Consulate-General, 12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107. (Tel. Walnut 52430/2, Area Code 215.) (Telex 834636 a/b BRITAIN PhA.)

San Juan—British Consulate, Room 1014, Banco Popular Center, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. (Postal address: G.P.O. Box 2157, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936.) (Tel. 767-4435 (Area Code 809).) (Telex 365270 a/b 365270 BRITAIN.)

Important

The information given in this list is intended for the benefit of exporters travelling abroad. All commercial inquiries should be addressed initially to the nearest Regional Office Export Section of the Department of Industry, or to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757) (Telex 886143). A great deal of overseas commercial information is on record and can be supplied immediately.

St. Louis—British Consulate-General, 7th Floor, Gateway Tower, 1 Memorial Drive, St. Louis, Missouri 63102. (Tel. Main 14688, Area Code 314.) (Telex 447190 a/b BRITAIN STL.)

San Francisco—British Consulate-General, 9th Floor, Equitable Life Buildings, 120 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94104. (Tel. 981-3030, Area Code 415.) (Telex 340628 a/b BRITAIN SFO.)

Seattle—British Consulate-General, 1216 Norton Building, 801 2nd Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104. (Tel. 622-9253, Area Code 206.) (Telex 329602 a/b BRITAIN SEA.)

(There is also a Vice-Consul at Baltimore and a Consul at Norfolk who will be glad to see business visitors.)

Baltimore—British Consulate, Suite 3406, 222 St. Paul Place, Baltimore, Maryland 21202. (Tel. 727-1082, Area Code 301.)

Norfolk—British Consulate, 932 Wainwright Building, 229 West Bute Street, Norfolk, Virginia, 23510. (Tel. MA 7-1934, Area Code 703.)

URUGUAY
British Embassy, Edificio Banco de Londres y America del Sud, Cerrito 420, Piso 7°, Montevideo. (Tel. 912501.) (Telex 398439 a/b PRODROME UY 439.)

USSR
British Embassy, Kutuzovsky Prospekt 7/4, Moscow G248. (Tel. 241-1033/4.) (Telex 7341 a/b PRODROME SU.)

VENEZUELA
British Embassy, 12th Floor, Avenida La Estancia No. 10, Ciudad Commercial Tamanaco, Chuao, Caracas. (Postal address: Apartado 1246, Caracas.) (Tel. 926542.) (Telex 23468 a/b 23468 PROCARAC.)

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC
British Embassy, 13 Al Qasr al Jumhuri (P.O. Box 1287), Sana'a. (Tel. 2684 and 5714.)

YEMEN, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
British Embassy, 28 Ho Chi Minh Street, Khormaksar, Aden. (Tel. 24171-6.)

YUGOSLAVIA
British Embassy, Ulica Generala Zdanova 46, Belgrade. (Tel. 645055.) (Telex 11468 a/b 11468 YU PROBEL.)

Zagreb—British Consulate-General, Ilica 12 (P.O. Box 454), 41001 Zagreb. (Tel. 447533.) (Telex 21309 a/b 21309 YU BR ZAG.)

ZAIRE REPUBLIC
British Embassy, 9 Avenue de l'Equateur, 5th floor, Barclays Bank Building (B.P. 8049), Kinshasa. (Tel. 23483/6 and 22666.)

ZAMBIA
British High Commission, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box RW50, Lusaka. (Tel. 51122.) (Telex LS 4115 a/b UKREP ZA 4115.)

British Trade Correspondents

Trade Correspondents generally give part-time service to the Departments of Trade and Industry. Often they are Civil Servants who have been selected to act in this capacity in addition to their normal duties; in certain other territories local businessmen undertake these functions. The extent to which British Trade Correspondents can assist British business visitors is therefore limited.

AFRICA, SOUTH WEST
Mr. M. A. Isaacson, P.O. Box 29, Windhoek, South West Africa. (Tel. 7983.)

BELIZE
Mr. Gordon Roe, 6 Fort Street, P.O. Box 438, Belize City. (Tel. 2383.)

BERMUDA
Mrs. A. Brackstone, c/o Visitors' Service Bureau, Hamilton. (Tel. 1-2038.)

FALKLAND ISLANDS
The Chief Secretary, Stanley.

GIBRALTAR
The Financial and Development Secretary, Government Secretariat, Gibraltar. (Tel. 2971, Ext. 51.) (Telex 223 a/b SECRETARIAT GIBRALTAR.)

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLAND COLONY
The Chief Customs Officer, P.O. Box 503, Betio, Tarawa, Gilbert Islands.

NEWFOUNDLAND
Mr. A. G. Ayres, Javelin House, 109 Water Street, P.O. Box 6012, St. John's, Newfoundland. (Tel. 726-8948, Area Code 709.)

NEW HEBRIDES
Secretary for Financial Affairs, British Residency, Vila.

SEYCHELLES
Captain J. Harwood, Mahe Shipping Co. Ltd., Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles.

ST. HELENA
The Colonial Treasurer, The Castle, Island of St. Helena, South Atlantic Ocean.

SOLOMON ISLANDS, BRITISH PROTECTORATE
British Trade Correspondent, Governor's Office, Honiara, British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

TASMANIA
Mr. W. T. Loney, OBE, 10th Floor, AMP Building, 86 Collins Street, Hobart, Tas. (Postal address: GPO Box H. Tas 7001.) (Tel. Hobart 343411/2.)

WESTERN SAMOA
Mr. W. W. Ansell, c/o Bank of Western Samoa, Apia, Western Samoa, South Pacific.

Towns and countries in which commercial representation is available

Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Accra, Ghana
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Adelaide, Australia
Aden, Yemen
Algiers, Algeria
Amman, Jordan
Amsterdam, Netherlands
Ankara, Turkey
Antwerp, Belgium
Asmara, Ethiopia
Asuncion, Paraguay
Athens, Greece
Atlanta, United States
Auckland, New Zealand

Baghdad, Iraq
Baltimore, United States
Banda Seri Begawan, Brunei
Bangkok, Thailand
Banjul, Gambia
Barcelona, Spain
Bari, Italy
Basle, Switzerland
Beirut, Lebanon
Belgrade, Yugoslavia
Benin City, Nigeria
Bergen, Norway
Berlin, Germany
Berne, Switzerland
Bilbao, Spain
Blantyre, Malawi
Bogota, Colombia
Bombay, India
Bonn, Germany
Bordeaux, France
Boston, United States
Brasilia, Brazil
Bridgetown, Barbados
Brisbane, Australia
Brussels, Belgium
Bucharest, Romania
Budapest, Hungary
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Cairo, Egypt, Arab Republic of
Calcutta, India
Canberra, Australia
Capetown, South Africa
Caracas, Venezuela
Casablanca, Morocco
Chicago, United States
Christchurch, New Zealand
Cleveland, United States
Colombo, Sri Lanka
Copenhagen, Denmark

Dakar, Senegal
Damascus, Syria
Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
Delhi, India
Detroit, United States
Dilkusha, Bangladesh
Doha, Qatar
Douala, Cameroon
Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Dublin, Irish Republic
Durban, South Africa
Dusseldorf, Germany

Edmonton, Canada

Florence, Italy
Floriana, Malta
Frankfurt, Germany
Freetown, Sierra Leone

Gaborone, Botswana
Geneva, Switzerland
Genoa, Italy
Georgetown, Guyana
Gothenburg, Sweden
Guatemala City, Guatemala

Hague, The, Netherlands
Halifax, Canada
Hamburg, Germany
Hanover, Germany
Havana, Cuba
Helsinki, Finland
Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Houston, United States

Ibadan, Nigeria
Istanbul, Turkey

Jakarta, Indonesia
Jedda, Saudi Arabia
Johannesburg, South Africa

Kabul, Afghanistan
Kaduna, Nigeria
Kampala, Uganda
Karachi, Pakistan
Kathmandu, Nepal
Khartoum, Sudan
Kingston, Jamaica
Kinshasa, Zaire Republic
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Kuwait, Kuwait

Lagos, Nigeria
La Paz, Bolivia
Las Palmas, Spain (Canary Islands)
Lille, France
Lima, Peru
Lisbon, Portugal
Lomé, Togo
Los Angeles, United States
Lourenco Marques, Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa)
Luanda, Angola (Portuguese West Africa)
Lusaka, Zambia
Luxembourg, Luxembourg
Lyon, France

Madras, India
Madrid, Spain
Malmö, Sweden
Managua, Nicaragua
Manama, Bahrain
Manila, Philippines
Marseille, France
Maseru, Lesotho
Mbabane, Swaziland
Melbourne, Australia
Mexico City, Mexico
Miami, United States
Milan, Italy
Mogadishu, Somali Republic
Monrovia, Liberia
Montevideo, Uruguay
Montreal, Canada
Moscow, USSR
Munich, Germany
Muscat, Oman

Naples, Italy
Nairobi, Kenya
Nassau, Bahamas
New Delhi, India
New York, United States
Nicosia, Cyprus
Norfolk, United States
Nukualofa, Tonga

Osaka, Japan
Oslo, Norway
Ottawa, Canada

Palermo, Italy (Sicily)
Palma de Mallorca, Spain (Balearic Islands)
Panama City, Panama
Paramaribo, Surinam
Paris, France
Peking, China
Perth, Australia
Philadelphia, United States
Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Port of Spain, Trinidad
Port Louis, Mauritius
Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea
Prague, Czechoslovakia
Pretoria, South Africa

Quito, Ecuador

Rangoon, Burma
Reykjavik, Iceland
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Rome, Italy

St. Louis, United States
Sana'a, Yemen Arab Republic
San Francisco, United States
San José, Costa Rica
San Juan, Puerto Rico (USA)
San Salvador, El Salvador
Santiago, Chile
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Sao Paulo, Brazil
Seattle, United States
Seoul, Korea, Republic of
Seville, Spain
Singapore, Singapore
Sofia, Bulgaria
Stockholm, Sweden
Strasbourg, France
Stuttgart, Germany
Suva, Fiji
Sydney, Australia

Tananarive, Malagasy Republic
Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Tehran, Iran
Tel Aviv, Israel
The Hague, Netherlands
Thorshavn, Faroe Islands (Denmark)
Tokyo, Japan
Toronto, Canada
Tripoli, Libya
Tunis, Tunisia
Turin, Italy

Ulan Bator, Mongolia

Valencia, Spain
Vancouver, Canada
Venice, Italy
Vienna, Austria
Vientiane, Laos
Vigo, Spain

Warsaw, Poland
Washington, United States
Wellington, New Zealand
Winnipeg, Canada

Zagreb, Yugoslavia
Zurich, Switzerland

Government Publications in Wales

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 41 The Hayes, Cardiff, CF1 1JW

Explanatory Note: Cable that is 'armoured' by only a tough outer sheath or that is electro-magnetically screened only is not intended to be covered by this sub-item. Equipment associated with cable described in (a) and (b) will be considered separately under item I.L. 1523.

Cable as described in (a) and (b) above provided that, (a) submarine cable is used in links with Western Countries, *(b) quantities of cable needed are normal for civilian applications for the techniques concerned.*

1548. Photo cells, as follows:

(a) Photoelectric cells, photo-conductive cells (including photo-transistors and similar cells) with a peak sensitivity at a wavelength longer than 12,000 Angström units or shorter than 3,000 Angström units;

(b) Photo-transistors and semi-conductor photo-diodes with a response time constant of 0.5 microsecond or less measured at the operating temperature of the cell for which the time constant reaches a minimum.

Explanatory Notes: The time constant is defined as the time taken from the application of a light stimulus for the current increment to reach a value of 1-1/e times the final value (ie 63 per cent of the final value).

This item is not intended to include germanium photo devices with a peak sensitivity at a wavelength shorter than 17,500 Angström units.

Photo-conductive cells described in sub-item (a) above provided:

(1) *They are designed for use in civil industrial applications;*

(2) *They are infra-red single element encapsulated and use evaporated lead sulphide or triglycine sulphate with a surface area of* 20 *sq. mm or less.*

Photo-diodes described by sub-item (b) above with a peak sensitivity at a wavelength neither longer than 9,000 *Angström units nor shorter than* 3,000 *Angström units and which have a response time constant of* 0.5 *nanoseconds or more.*

1553. Flash-discharge type X-ray systems, including tubes, having all of the following specifications:

(a) Peak power greater than 500MW;

(b) Output voltage greater than 500kV; and

(c) Pulse width less than 0.2 microsecond.

1556. Optical elements and elements for optical tubes, as follows:

(a) Non-flexible fused fibre optic plates or bundles, having all of the following characteristics:

(1) A fibre pitch (centre-to-centre spacing) of less than 15 microns;

(2) A light-absorbing medium surrounding each fibre, or interstitially placed between fibres;

(3) A diameter greater than 13mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.);

(b) Microchannel plates for electron image amplification having both of the following characteristics:

(1) 15,000 or more hollow tubes per plate; and

(2) Hole pitch (centre-to-centre spacing) of less than 30 microns.

Group G. Scientific Instruments and Apparatus, Servo-mechanisms and Photographic Equipment

1568. Equipment, as follows:

(a) All classes of devices, regardless of other characteristics, identified in sub-items (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (j) and (h) below, which are designed to operate below −55°C or above +125°C;

(b) Synchros and resolvers (and special instruments rated to have the same characteristics as synchros and resolvers in (1) and (2) below, such as Microsyns, Synchro-Tels and Inductosyns) possessing any of the following characteristics:

(1) A rated electric error of 7 minutes of arc or less or of 0.2 per cent or less of maximum output voltage;

(2) A rated dynamic accuracy for receiver types of 1 degree or less, except that for units of size 30 (3 in. in diameter) or larger a rated dynamic accuracy of less than 1 degree;

(3) Multi-speed from single shaft types;

(4) Employing solid state Hall effect;

(5) Designed for gimbal mounting;

(c) Amplifiers, electronic or magnetic, specially designed for use with resolvers, as follows:

(1) Isolation types having a variation of gain constant (linearity of gain) of 0.2 per cent or better;

(2) Summing types having a variation of gain constant (linearity of gain) or an accuracy of summation of 0.2 per cent or better;

(3) Employing solid state Hall effect;

(d) Induction potentiometers (including function generators and linear synchros), linear and non-linear, possessing any of the following characteristics:

(1) A rated conformity of 0.25 per cent or less, or of 13 minutes of arc or less;

(2) Employing solid state Hall effect;

(3) Designed for gimbal mounting;

(e) Induction rate (tachometer) generators, synchronous and asynchronous as follows:

(1) Employing solid state Hall effect;

(2) With a housing diameter of 50mm (2 in.) and smaller and a length (without shaft-ends) of 100mm (4 in.) and smaller or with a diameter-to-length ratio greater than 2 : 1, having one or more of the following characteristics:

(i) With a rated linearity of 0.1 per cent or less;

(ii) All temperature-compensated or temperature-corrected types;

(f) Servo motors (gear-head or plain) as follows:

(1) Designed to operate from power sources of more than 300 Hertz **except** those designed to operate from power sources of over 300 Hertz up to and not exceeding 400 Hertz with a temperature range of from −55°C to +125°C;

(2) Designed to have a torque-to-inertia ratio of 50,000 radians per second or greater;

(3) Incorporating special features to secure internal damping;

(4) Employing solid state Hall effect.

(g) Precision potentiometers (and special instruments rated to have the same characteristics as potentiometers in (i) and (ii) below, such as Vernistats), as follows:

(1) Linear potentiometers having a constant resolution and a rated linearity of 0.1 per cent or less;

(2) Non-linear potentiometers having a variable resolution and a rated conformity of:

(i) 1 per cent or less when the resolution is inferior to that obtained with a linear potentiometer of the same type and of the same track length;

(ii) 0.5 per cent or less when the resolution is better than or equal to that obtained with a linear potentiometer of the same type and of the same track length;

(3) Designed for gimbal mounting;

Explanatory Note: For the purpose of this sub-item a precision potentiometer means one having a rated conformity better than 0.25 per cent for a linear potentiometer or 1 per cent for a non-linear potentiometer. This sub-item does not include potentiometers using only switched elements.

(h) Direct current and alternating current torquers, ie torque motors specially designed for gyros and stabilised platforms;

(i) Electro-optical devices designed to monitor relative rotation of remote surfaces;

(j) Synchronous motors, as follows:

(1) Of size 20 (50.8mm (2 in.) in diameter) and smaller and having synchronous speeds in excess of 3,600 revolutions per minute;

(2) Designed to operate from power sources of more than 400 cycles per second;

(k) Analogue-to-digital and digital-to-analogue converters other than digital voltmeters (see Item 1529), as follows:

(1) Electrical-input types possessing:

(i) A peak conversion rate capability in excess of 50,000 complete conversions per second;

(ii) An accuracy in excess of 1 part in more than 10,000 of full scale; or

(iii) A figure of merit of 10^7 or more (derived from the number of complete conversions per second divided by accuracy);

(2) Solid state synchro-to-digital and digital-to-synchro resolvers;

(3) Mechanical input types (including but not limited to shaft position encoders and linear displacement encoders but excluding complex servo-follower systems) as follows:

(i) Rotary types having an accuracy or maximum incremental accuracy better than ± 1 part in 10,000 of full scale;

(ii) Linear displacement types having an accuracy of better than ± 5 microns;

(4) Employing solid state Hall effect;

(l) Semi-conductor Hall field probes, as follows;
  (1) Made of indium-arsenide-phosphide (In As P);
  (2) Coated with ceramic or ferritic materials (eg special field probes such an tangential field probes, multipliers, modulators, recorder probes, etc.);
  (3) With an open circuit sensitivity greater than $\frac{0.12 \text{ Volt}}{\text{Ampere} \times \text{Kilogauss}}$

Explanatory Note: The slope of a straight line that passes through the point of origin and through the point $u_{20}:I_1$ at B = Bn, in the characteristic is defined as the **open circuit sensitivity** (where u_{20} = Hall voltage, open circuit; i, = Control current; Bn = Rated value of applied magnetic control field).

(m) Specially designed parts, components, sub-assemblies and test equipment (including adaptors, couplers, etc.) for the above.

Group H. Metals, Minerals and their Manufactures

1631. Magnetic metals of all types and of whatever form possessing one or more of the following characteristics:
(a) Grain oriented sheet or strip of a thickness of 0.1mm (0.004 in.) or less;
(b) Initial permeability 120,000 gauss-oersteds (0.15 Henry/m) or over calculated at μ 0.0 or the equivalent;
(c) Remanence 98.5 per cent or over of maximum flux for materials having magnetic permeability;
(d) A composition capable of an energy product;
  (i) exceeding 10 times 10^6 gauss-oersteds (80,000 joules/m^3); or
  (ii) 4.85 times 10^6 gauss-oersteds (38,600 joules/m^3)or greater and having a coercive force of 1,800 oersteds (143,200 amperes/m) or greater.

Explanatory Note: It is understood that the measurement of initial permeability will be carried out on fully annealed material having a thickness between 3 and 100 mils. For convenience the figure of initial permeability is shown at μ 0.0. If this figure is normally calculated at levels above μ 0.0 its value is to be the equivalent of that which would be obtained had the measurement been at μ 0.0.

1635. Iron and steels, alloyed as follows:
Containing 10 per cent or more molybdenum (but more than 5 per cent molybdenum in any alloys containing more than 14 per cent chromium); **except** products obtained by casting and having a carbon content of more than 1.5 per cent.

1658. Molybdenum alloys containing 97.5 per cent or more of molybdenum, **except** wire.

1668. Tungsten metal. This item is *deleted.*

1671. Titanium as follows:
(a) Titanium based alloys in crude and semi-fabricated form having the following nominal compositions:
  (i) 3 per cent aluminium, 2.5 per cent vanadium and the balance titanium; tube, strip and sheet forms only;
  (ii) 6 per cent aluminium, 2 per cent niobium (columbium), 1 per cent tantalum, 0.8 per cent molybdenum and the balance titanium;
  (iii) 6 per cent aluminium, 2 per cent tin, 1.5 zirconium, 1 per cent molybdenum, 0.35 per cent bismuth; 0.1 per cent silicon and the balance titanium;
  (iv) 7 per cent aluminium, 4 per cent molybdenum and the balance titanium;
  (v) other compositions containing three or more alloying additives the total of which is more than 11 per cent but less than 30 per cent.

Explanatory Note: The alloying compositions listed in (a)(i) to (iv) are nominal and may vary slightly with different producers. In determining whether or not an individual alloy is covered by (a)(v) all alloying additives except oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen and carbon will be considered including those present in quantities of less than 1 per cent.
(b) Scrap forms of the metal and alloys covered by (a) above.

Group I. Chemicals, Metalloids and Petroleum products

1701. Lead azide and primary explosives or priming compositions (mixtures) containing azides and/or azide compounds or complexes.

1702. Hydraulic fluids which are or which contain as the principal ingredients petroleum (mineral) oils or synthetic hydrocarbon oils and which have all the following characteristics:
(a) A pour point of −34°C (−30°F) or lower;
(b) A viscosity index of 75 or greater; and
(c) Are thermally stable at +343°C (+650°F).

1746. Polymeric substances and manufactures thereof, as follows:
(a) Polyimides;
Explanatory Note: It is not intended that this sub-item shall cover fully cured polyimide or polimide-based film, sheet, tape or ribbon having a maximum thickness of 10 mils (0.010 inch or 0.254mm) whether or not coated or laminated with heat- or pressure-sensitive resinous substances of an adhesive nature, which contain no fibrous reinforcing materials and which have not been coated or laminated with carbon, graphite, metals or magnetic substances.
(b) Polybenzimidazoles;
(c) Polyimidazopyrrolones;
(d) Aromatic polyamides, *except* staples, fibres, filaments, yarns and threads having a fibre modulus of 250 grams-force per denier or less and a tenacity of 11 grams-force per denier or less, and textiles or mat products thereof;
(e) Polyparaxylylenes;
(f) Polyphenylene sulphides;
(g) Polyquinoxalines;
(h) Polybenzothiazoles;
(i) Polyoxadiazoles;
(j) Polytriazoles;
(k) Polythiazoles;
(l) Polyphosphonitriles;
(m) Polybenzimidazolphenanthrolines;
(n) Polypyrazines;
(o) Polyspiranes;
(p) Polysilazanes;
(q) Polyperfluorotriazines;
(r) Polysilsequioxane ladders;
(s) Polyparabenzoquinone ladders;
(t) Polynaphthaleneimidazoanthraquinone ladders.

Explanatory Note 1: The characteristics referred to in sub-item (d) are defined as follows, in accordance with the ASTM Standard D_2 101-72;
(a) *Tenacity:* tensile stress when expressed as force per unit linear density of the unstrained specimen, ie grams-force per denier or grams-force per tex;
(b) *Fibre modulus:* (secant modulus): ratio of change in stress to change in strain between two points on a stress-strain curve, particularly the points of zero stress and breaking stress, and is expressed in grams-force per denier or grams-force per tex;
(c) *Denier:* number of grams in 9,000m of material, usually fibre, filament, staple, thread, etc.;
(d) *Tex:* number of grams in 1,000m of material, usually yarn.

Explanatory Note 2: It is not intended that this item shall include manufactured articles where the value of the polymeric component together with materials mentioned in other items appearing in this schedule is less than 50 per cent of the total value of the article.
(See also Item I.L. 1564).

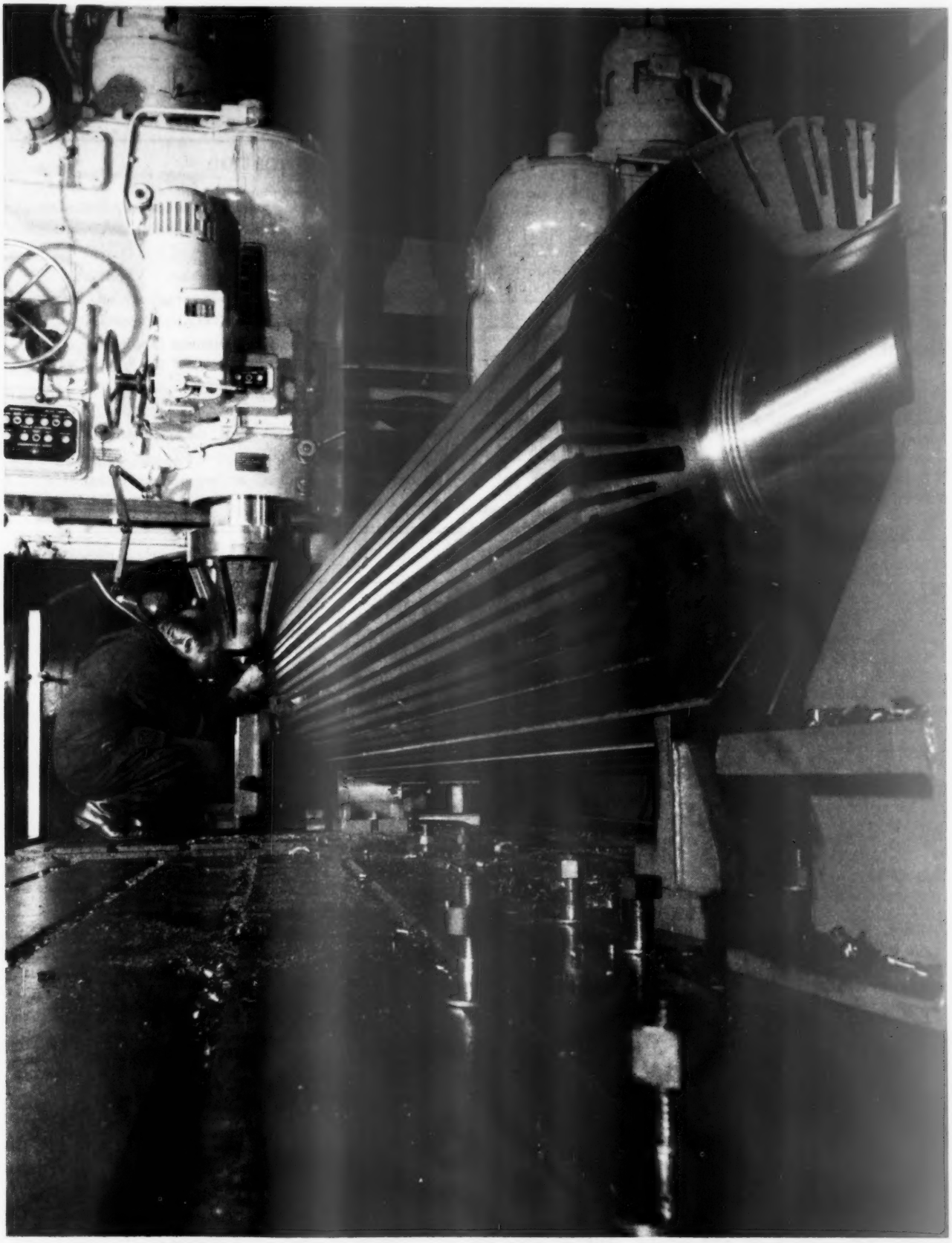
1762. Aluminium hydride. This item is *deleted.*

1770. Any liquid fuel, including petroleum products. This item is *deleted.*

1781. Synthetic lubricating oils and greases which are or which contain as their principal ingredient, the following:
(a) Monomeric and polymeric forms of perfluorotriazines, perfluoroaromatic ethers and esters, and perfluoroaliphatic ethers and esters;
(b) Polyphenyl ethers and/or thio ethers containing more than three phenyl and/or alkyl phenyl groups.

The following minor amendments should also be made:
1145. In the heading '(−127°F)' should read '(−274°F)'.

1355. Sub-para (b)(2). delete 'polishing'.



Brush Electrical Machines Ltd., Loughborough, a Hawker Siddeley company, is to supply equipment valued at over £¾ million to a Canadian generating station in Quebec. The order, for three packaged air-cooled turbo-generators was received through the contractors Curtiss-Wright Corporation of New Jersey, USA. The three gas turbine generating sets will be installed by Curtiss-Wright in the new Cadillac generating station of Hydro-Quebec of Canada. The turbo-generators are rated at 54 MW, 13.8 kV each, giving the Cadillac station a potential output of over 160 MW. The picture shows milling conductor slots in a typical cylindrical rotor of the type used in the three turbo-generators destined for Canada.

Tariff and Trade Notices

Yugoslavia

Specific deposits. The Yugoslav *Official Gazette* No. 34, 11 July 1975, invalidates, from 12 July 1975, regulations announced in *Gazettes* 40/74 and 56/74 establishing specific deposits required for imports of goods (see *Trade and Industry*, 18 August 1974). Inquiries: OTAR ext. 288/466/467.

Israel

Standards. The Standards Institution of Israel has issued the following standards:

SI no. 152	Lubricating oil (without additives) for automobile motors
SI no. 172	Glass bottles for food and beverages (quality)
SI no. 119	Domestic electric washing boilers

The standards above have been declared official and compliance with them will become compulsory 60 days from 8 September 1975.

Compliance with the following standards is no longer compulsory:

SI no. 739	Ribbed steel bars for concrete reinforcement
SI no. 31	Rolled steel bars for concrete reinforcement
SI no. 186	Twisted steel bars for concrete reinforcement

The Standards Institution of Israel issues an English translation of the standard and copies may be obtained from British Standards Institution Library, 2 Park Street, London W.1 (tel. 01-629 9000, telex 266933). British exporters requiring technical advice are advised to contact Technical Help to Exporters, British Standards Institution, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HB1 1BR (tel. 0442 3111, telex 82424).

No further information is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 461.

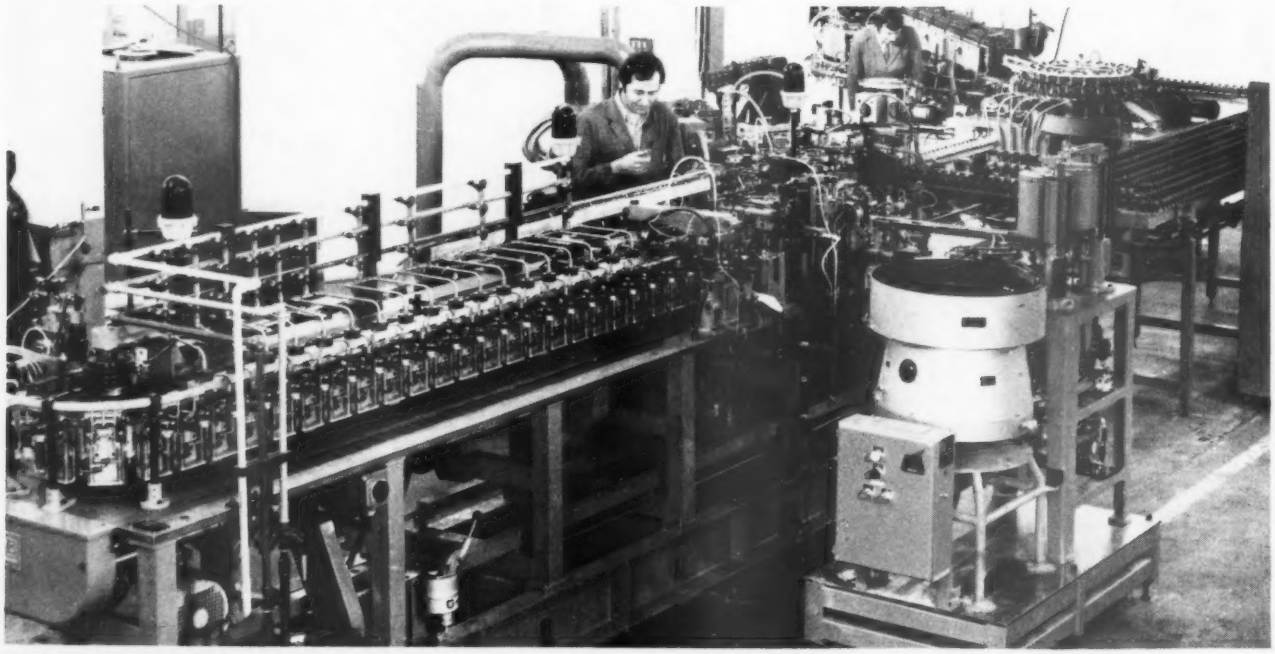
Further Information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exporters (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Egypt

Paper: imports halted. It has been reported in the Egyptian press that the Trade Minister has issued a decision halting all paper imports. No further information is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 458/461.

Pharmaceuticals: registrations. The Minister of Health has decided that all cosmetics, medical soap, medicated pastils and



The fully automatic, high-speed group of machines, made by Badalex of Weybridge, for assembling coiled-coil decorative lamps, being completed for delivery to Lumalampan, Sweden. Badalex recently announced a record volume of overseas orders including new export contracts for Reed Switch, fluorescent tube, miniature lamp and other special purpose manufacturing machines, from Romania, Belgium and Czechoslovakia. The company has twice received the Queen's Award for export achievement for its overseas trade in over 30 countries.

toothpaste, be classified as pharmaceuticals and must therefore be registered, together with their chemical compositions at the Ministry. No further information is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 458/461.

Saudi Arabia

Jewellery and watch samples. The Director-General of Customs in Saudi Arabia has issued a new regulation stipulating that a non-refundable duty of 3 per cent be imposed at port of entry on all samples of jewellery and watches. The former procedure of depositing a bank guarantee with customs, in lieu of payment of duty, is now unacceptable. No further details are available. Inquiries: OTAR.

Ghana

Import licensing. Notice to Importers 422 – General Guide to Importers – Import Licensing Procedures for the period 1 January to 31 December 1976, was published in the *Ghana Commercial and Industrial Bulletin*, 12 September 1975. All registered importers who wished to be considered for the issue of import licences during 1976 were requested to submit their applications by 30 September 1975. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 473/472/471/462.

Dahomey

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco: import arrangements. The importation of alcoholic beverages, tobacco and khaki cloth into Dahomey is confined to the state trading corporation (SODAIC, BP 218 Cotonou) by a decision of the Council of Ministers announced on 30 June. SODAIC was set up in 1970 and has had a monopoly over imports of rice, sugar, flour and milk since November 1972. It seems that it will take some time to implement the measures to take over, and this may not happen until the new year. Importation is continuing as before for the time being. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 472/462/471/473.

South Africa

Tariff applications. Customs Tariff Application List 686, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 26 September 1975, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on the following:

Tubes and pipes of iron and steel classifiable under tariff subheadings 73.18.99.10 and 73.18.99.90.

Crash helmets classifiable under tariff subheading 65.06.30.

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. Any firm proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requiring further information concerning the application should address inquiries to CRE tel. 01-215 5274.

Import control relaxation and permit issues. The South African Minister of Economic Affairs has announced details of the relaxation of import controls by the following amendments to the free and restricted lists:

Added to free list	Removed from restricted list
Twist drills	Twist drills
Household refrigerators	Household refrigerators
Lathes	Guillotines
Drilling machines	Plate bending rolls
Presses	Presses
Rolling machines	Drilling machines
Punching machines	Press brakes
Shearing machines (formerly guillotines)	Centre lathes
Milling cutters of high speed steel	Milling cutters of high speed steel

The restricted list has, however, been extended to cover lobster.

The Minister has also announced a third round of permit allocations, equivalent to 20 per cent of the total for 1974, for the following group of commodities:

1 Consumer goods
2 Clothing
3 Confectionery
4 Alcoholic beverages

This brings the total permits issued for the current year for items 1, 3 and 4 to 100 per cent and for item 2 to 80 per cent of the total for 1974. The Directorate of Imports and Exports has indicated that there will be no further permit allocations this year.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

Australia

Fuse cartridges: temporary protection. The Department of Manufacturing Industry in Australia has received a request for temporary protection against imports of High Rupturing Capacity (HRC) fuse cartridges – tariff item 85.19.430.

Requests for temporary protection are received initially by the Department of Manufacturing Industry and, after examination, are submitted to the Special Minister of State for consideration. The Special Minister of State may refer the request to a Temporary Assistance Authority for inquiry and report. Any temporary protection which may be accorded on the recommendation of the Temporary Assistance Authority is in the nature of a holding action

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pending Government consideration of the general question of protection for the local industry following inquiry and report by the Industries Assistance Commission.

Exporters should note that the Australian Prime Minister has made it clear that should the need for urgent action emerge from these inquiries goods ordered overseas but not cleared for home consumption at the date of the announcement, will be subject to the terms of the action. Australian importers have been urged therefore to exercise caution in placing orders overseas and in entering into financial commitments on such orders, as special consideration may not be given to outstanding commitments should action be taken by the Government.

Evidence must be formally submitted at a public hearing, either by a nominated representative of the firm or trade association concerned, or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447), who will represent UK interests if authorised. The association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member.

UK firms or trade associations intending to submit evidence should advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, PO Box 80, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia, without delay through their accredited agent, indicating the goods with which they are concerned, and the request they anticipate submitting. Ref. CRE 1880/75. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

Ball roller or needle roller bearings: Industries Assistance Commission reference. A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 4 April 1975, detailed the temporary protection given to precision ground steel ball-bearings following a Temporary Assistance Authority inquiry, and reported that the inquiry had been referred to the Industries Assistance Commission.

The Commission will hold a public hearing on ball roller or needle roller bearings (tariff item 84.62 and sub-items 84.63.8 and 78.40.2) commencing 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 6 November 1975, at 200 Little Collins Street (6th Floor), Melbourne.

The Commission's hearings will provide:

a an opportunity for parties who gave evidence to the Temporary Assistance Authority but who were not witnesses at the Commission's earlier hearings to now present evidence to the Commission;

b an opportunity for interested parties to present evidence to the Commission on the need for a continuation of a tariff quota beyond 29 February 1976; and

c an opportunity for witnesses at the earlier Commission hearings to present additional evidence to the Commission.

Evidence must be formally submitted at a public hearing, either by a nominated representative of the firm or trade association concerned, or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447), who will represent UK interests if authorised. The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member.

JAPAN DISSATISFIED WITH THE LIMITED RESULTS ACHIEVED THROUGH AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS?

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Mr. Rock from our Tokyo office is now stationed in the U.K. His address is 88 Wimborne Road, Poole, BH15 2DA, (Tel: 020 13 79820), and he is available for consultations with clients whenever necessary.

G. INOUYE, Managing Director
RAYDEN (JAPAN) LTD, Shokin Building, 11-12, 8-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: 571-8023/5. Telex: J26947 (Raydenco).
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CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section,
Export Data Branch
Export Services and Promotions Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

UK firms or trade associations intending to submit evidence should advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, PO Box 80, Canberra, ACT 2600, as soon as possible through their accredited agent, indicating the goods with which they are concerned and the request they anticipate submitting. Eight copies of all evidence should be supplied.

Ref. CRE 2/75. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

Fiji

Hens eggs for hatching: duty-free imports. In order to assist the efficient growth and expansion of the poultry industry, the Fijian Government has agreed that imports of fertile eggs be allowed in free of duty to enable the rapid setting up of local hatcheries.

At present the local production of day-old chicks is 416,000, which represents about 56 per cent of demand. The forecasted demand in 1980 is estimated at 2.1 million. Licences to operate hatcheries using imported fertile eggs will be issued with the proviso that within a set period a parent flock must be developed to replace the importation of eggs. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 469/468/401.

Control of poultry feed. The Fijian Government has announced that the quality of poultry feed is to be controlled. This item represents 70 per cent to 80 per cent of the cost of production in the poultry industry. Feed quality has been extremely variable and it is therefore considered necessary to bring in controls to guarantee the quality of foods. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 469/468/401.

United States

Stainless steel flatware: escape clause investigation. The International Trade Commission have formally initiated an escape clause investigation into imports of stainless steel flatware (knives, forks and spoons). Hearings will be held in Washington on 9 December 1975. Requests to appear must be made by 4 December 1975. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5629.

Panama

Rice: quota on imports. Because of an unexpectedly high rice harvest the Panamanian authorities have suspended Resolution 71 of 19 May 1971 permitting the free import of rice. From 15 September rice of all types and qualities is subject to an annual import quota of 10 quintals. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476/474.

Brazil

Duty changes and exemptions. The Brazilian authorities have announced import duty changes and exemptions as follows:

Copper sheet and strip: proposed duty changes. Customs Policy Council Edital 768, published in the *Diario Oficial*, 30 July 1975, gave notice of a proposed duty change to copper sheet and strip, under tariff 74.04.01.00. The change is as follows:

Tariff heading	Goods	Current duty rate	Under study
74.04.01.00	Uncut copper sheet and strip	145%	
	ex Copper strip of dimensions 30.86mm × 0.254mm		0%
	Copper strip of dimensions 14.50mm × 0.18mm		0%

No further information is available at present.

Vinyl chloride: duty reduction. Customs Policy Council Resolution 2,524, published in the *Diario Oficial*, 12 August 1975, reduced the import duty on vinyl chloride, under Brussels tariff heading 29.02.12.00, from 30 per cent to 10 per cent for a period of six months. The concession will lapse on 12 February 1976.

Butadiene: duty exemption. Customs Policy Council Resolution 2,538, published in the *Diario Oficial*, 21 August 1975, exempted a quota of 2,500 tonnes of butadiene, under Brussels Tariff heading 29.01.05.00, from import duty. The beneficiaries of this concession will be informed by CACEX. The duration of the concession is two months, lapsing on 21 October 1975. There is no further information available at present.

Ethylenodiamine: duty exemption. Customs Policy Council Resolution 2,525, published in the *Diario Oficial*, 12 August 1975, exempted ethylenodiamine, under Brussels tariff heading 29.22.28.00, for one year. The concession will lapse on 12 August 1976.

Unworked zinc: reference price. Customs Policy Council 2,526, published in the *Diario Oficial*, 12 August 1975, imposed a reference price on refined and unrefined unwrought zinc, of Brussels tariff headings 79.01.01.00 and 79.01.02.00. The price is US $834.70 per tonne, cif. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476/474.

Further exemptions from prior deposit. Central Bank Resolution 333, published in the *Diario Oficial*, 31 July 1975, gave notice of the following addition to the list of imports exempted from requirement of prior deposits:

Imports related to programmes approved by the Commissao para Concessao de Beneficios Fiscais a Programas Especiais de Exportacao – BEFIEX (Commission for Tax Concessions to Special Export Programmes) under the conditions laid down in Decree Law 1,219 of 15 May 1972.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476/474.

Chile

Prior deposit for goods on permitted-imports list. 'Tariff and Import' Information Notice 308 of 18 March 1975 reported the regulations issued by the Chilean Central Bank (by Circular 2289 of 18 February) regarding the relatively few permitted-import products which are subject to the lodging of a prior deposit of 10,000 per cent of cif value on applying for an import licence. Some changes have since been introduced in the Annexes to that Circular which list such products, namely:

Annex 1 (products firmly subject to the prior deposit):
Eliminated (by Central Bank Circular 2395 of 4 September):
Other (non-specified) iron or steel foundry products (sub-heading 73.40.00)
Vehicle trailers and semi-trailers (87.14.01) and other tow vehicles, not self-propelled (87.14.89)
(and by Central Bank Circular 2369 of 3 July):
Other (non-specified) games requisites (97.04.89)
The above commodities are therefore not now affected by the 10,000 per cent prior deposit.

Annex 2 (products subject to the prior deposit unless certain stated conditions are fulfilled):

Only the following items now remain in this Annex:
Ambulances, hearses and prison vehicles (87.02.05) which – to avoid the prior deposit – require the approval of the local health/public security authorities
'Pick-up'-type vehicles, capacity 500 to 1,500kg (87.02.06). These must comply with certain technical conditions
Other (non-specified) games items (97.04.89) which are free of the prior deposit only if for casinos or other authorised places for games of chance.

The most recent elimination from Annex 2 (by Circular 2395) is books (49.01) whose importation was subject to the prior deposit unless arranged under 'for-collection' ('CAD') payment terms (see Tariff and Import Information Notice 368 of 7 July 1975). When payment is by letter of credit book imports are consequently also now free of the prior deposit. (Alternatively, such imports may be made under consignment conditions – not subject to interest – payable over a period of two years, as described in the above notice 368.)

British exporters with inquiries should specify the products in which they are interested. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Microscopes: duty reduced. Chilean Ministry of Finance decree 1,014 published in the *Diario Oficial*, 9 September 1975, reduces the rates of duty for the following items:

Heading no.	Description	New *ad valorem* rate
90.12.01.00	Microscopes, microphotography and micro cinema apparatus	35% (previously 35%-80%)
90.12.90.00	Parts and accessories	35% (previously 80%)

The reductions follow a general amendment of Chilean customs tariffs. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Bolivia

Minimum values on certain vehicles increased. The Bolivian Ministerio de Finanzas Resolution 3504/75 of August 1975 increases the minimum values established for certain vehicles. The new rates are detailed below (previous rates shown in brackets):

Tariff no.	Description	Unit	Value in US $
87.02	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials (including sports motor vehicles, other than those of heading no. 87.09):		
01.00	For the transport of passengers or mixed (goods and passengers) with a maximum of nine seats, including that of the driver:		
01	'Jeep' type, high chassis, engine up to six cylinders, four-wheel drive, two side doors, popular or ordinary bodywork (rusticos) up to seven seats	kg	3.30 (2.15)
02	Small 'Jeep' type vehicles, low chassis, up to four cylinders, two-wheel drive, popular or ordinary bodywork (rusticos) up to five seats, with a gross weight of 950kg	kg	3.30 (2.15)
03	'Jeep' type, high chassis, engine up to eight cylinders, four-wheel drive, two side doors, bodywork different to that of the popular or ordinary type of heading 87.02.01.01, up to seven seats	kg	3.40 (2.15)
04	Vehicles with high chassis, engine up to eight cylinders, with two-wheel drive	kg	3.40 (2.50)
05	Other vehicles with high chassis, engine six to eight cylinders, four-wheel drive	kg	3.30 (2.40)
06	Double cab trucks, with a load capacity of 1,100kg	kg	4.20 (2.10)
07	Double cab trucks, with a load capacity of between 1,101 and 2,100kg	kg	4.20 (2.10)
08	Small vans, up to three seats with two or more side doors and windows in the driver's cab only, with a load capacity of up to 1,100kg	kg	2.60 (2.15)
09	Small vans, up to three seats with two or more side doors and windows in the driver's cab only, with a load capacity of 1,101 to 2,100kg	kg	2.90 (2.15)
10	Small vans, double cab, up to six seats, with two or more side doors and windows in the cab only, with a load capacity of 1,100kg	kg	2.90 (2.15)
11	Small vans, double cab, up to six seats, side doors and with windows in the cab only, with a load capacity of 1,101 to 2,100kg	kg	2.90 (2.15)

British exporters with inquiries should specify the products with which they are concerned. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Registered trade marks

The lists of tariff, customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

European Community

EEC's constructive part in UN discussions on raw materials

The EEC's joint position on raw materials played a constructive part in the discussions by the seventh special session of the United Nations General Assembly on development and international economic co-operation in New York from 1-5 September.

Broad consensus

After wide-ranging discussion, the outcome was a resolution on which there was broad consensus, covering international trade, the transfer of resources from the rich to the poor countries, science and technology, industrialisation, food and agriculture, co-operation among developing countries and the restructuring of the economic section of the UN system. There was also a number of detailed proposals for future development co-operation activity.

Opening day

Speaking on the opening day of the conference, the Italian President of the EEC Council, Mariano Rumor, outlined the Nine's joint position on raw materials and development co-operation which was agreed at the Foreign Ministers' Council on 22 July; it followed the lines laid down by the Nine Heads of Government at the European Council meeting on 16-17 July.

He emphasised the Community's aim for the achievement of real progress towards a more balanced and equitable pattern of international economic relations. He explained that on raw materials the Community was prepared to examine commodities case by case to see what could be an appropriate mechanism, such as a commodity agreement, to solve problems of price fluctuation. The Community would also support moves to stabilise export earnings through improvements to the compensatory financing mechanisms of the International Monetary Fund, specific measures to assist the poorest developing countries in the event of a fall in their export earnings, and efforts to improve market access and encourage local processing of raw materials.

Commodity issues

On commodity issues, the UN resolution stated that an important aim of the fourth UN Conference on Trade and Development, which is to be held in Nairobi in May next year, should be to reach decisions on the improvement of market structures in the field of raw materials and commodities of export interest to developing countries. These decisions should bear on issues such as international stocks of commodities and other arrangements to secure stable, remunerative and equitable prices; adequate international financing facilities; the promotion of long and medium-term contracts where possible; the improvement of compensatory financing facilities; the production and processing of raw materials in developing countries; and opportunities to improve the share of developing countries in transport, marketing and distribution of their primary commodities.

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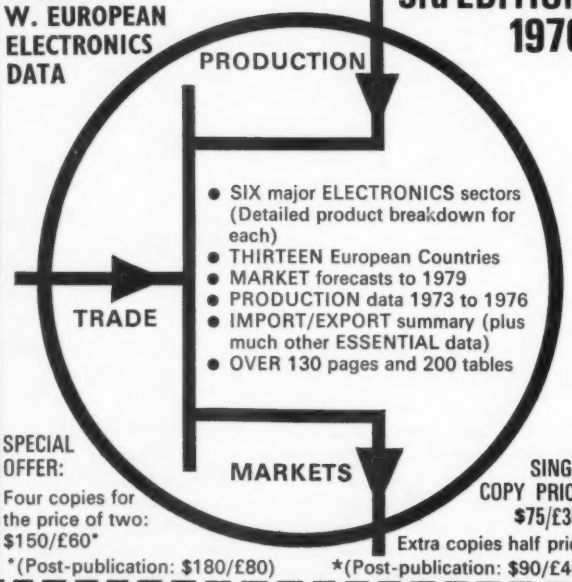

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EIB loan for Tate and Lyle factory

A £1.6 million loan has been granted to the British firm of Tate and Lyle Ltd. by the EEC's European Investment Bank.

The money, which has been provided by the EIB for 10 years at an interest rate of 9½ per cent, will help finance the construction of a glucose factory being built by the Howden Glucose Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of Tate and Lyle, on the River Ouse at Howden, near Goole in Yorkshire. When fully on stream, towards the end of next year, the factory will have a production capacity of some 35,000 tons per annum.

The latest loan brings to £212.6 million the total provided by the EIB for UK projects to date.

Community exports to US: steel products to be investigated

Following recent announcements by the United States concerning dumping by foreign car producers, the United States Administration have now informed the EEC Commission that a countervailing investigation is to be conducted into Community steel exports. The investigation, which must reach a preliminary determination within six months, will decide whether Community steel products receive a bounty or grant which would require the imposition of countervailing duties.

Expressing their concern on the general drift of developments, the Commission note that this case is not an isolated one. They referred to the threat of countervailing duties against Community cheese exports earlier this year, and a current investigation into exports of canned ham, as well as the separate investigation into allegations of car dumping and other protectionist cases.

On steel, where the United States petitioners for countervailing duties are complaining against the remission of VAT on exports, the Commission point out that the remission of indirect taxes is expressly permitted by the GATT.

EEC – your questions answered

This week we are publishing a selection of questions put to the Department of Industry's EEC Information Unit during the past month.

The Unit helps businessmen by answering general questions about EEC membership. Its prime responsibility is with those matters which are the concern of the Departments of Industry, Trade, Prices and Consumer Protection, but it is usually possible to direct an inquirer to sources of specialist advice in other Government Departments.

Contact the Unit by ringing 01-215 4301 (six lines) or by writing to the EEC Information Unit, Department of Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

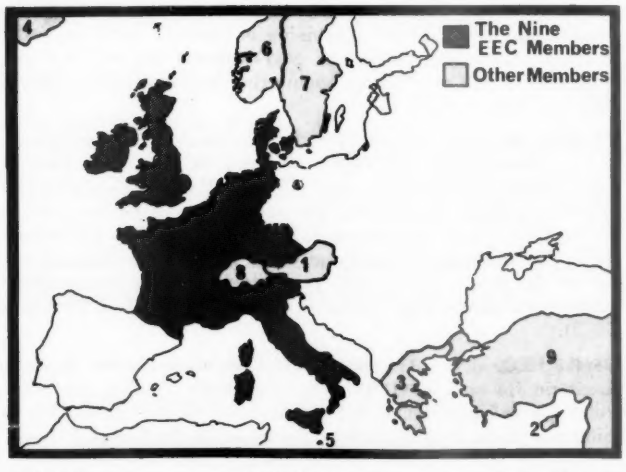
Council of Europe

Q. Is the Council of Europe part of the European Communities?

A. No. There are no institutional links between the two and the Council of Europe should not be confused with the EEC's Council of Ministers.

The Council of Europe was established in 1949 with the aims of working for greater European unity, improving living conditions, upholding principles of parliamentary democracy and the rule of law and human rights. Any European state can become a member provided it accepts these principles. There are 18 members at the present time: Austria, Cyprus, Greece, Iceland, Malta, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey, as well as all nine EEC countries – Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

The 18 Member Countries of the Council of Europe



1 Austria
2 Cyprus
3 Greece
4 Iceland
5 Malta
6 Norway
7 Sweden
8 Switzerland
9 Turkey

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe meets twice yearly. The Committee of Ministers' Deputies (Permanent Representatives) meets approximately once a month. There are also frequent meetings of advisory and technical committees on such matters as legal co-operation, human rights, public health and cultural co-operation.

The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe meets three times a year. Proposals are submitted to the Committee of Ministers by the Assembly and expert committees and may result in the signature of conventions and agreements. About 80 such agreements have so far been made. The most important is the European Convention on Human Rights which set up an investigatory Commission and a Court to which cases may, in certain circumstances, be referred.

The headquarters of the Council of Europe is at Avenue de l'Europe, 67 Strasbourg, France (tel. (010 3388) 35 70 35).

Information about the institutions of the EEC is contained in a free booklet, *EEC – Your Questions Answered*, available from the EEC Information Unit.

Imports from ACP states

Q. Where can I find information about tariff advantages for goods imported into the UK from the ACP states?

A. Under the arrangements of the Lomé Convention most products imported from the 46 ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) states can now enter any Community country free of duty provided they satisfy the origin and consignment requirements. The imports should be accompanied by documentary evidence of origin in the form of movement certificate EUR1, completed by the exporter and endorsed by the Customs Authority of the exporting state.

Full details of the tariff preference procedures, including rules of origin and consignment, import procedure and specimen copies of documentation, are given in Customs Public Notice No. 825 available from any Custom House or Office of Collector of Customs and Excise, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE (tel. 01-626 1515, ext. 3079/2069). The International Customs Division E-Branch 2, on

ext. 2294, will deal with any specific inquiries relating to this notice.

For further information about the Lomé Convention and a list of ACP states see page 745 of the 27 June 1975 issue of *Trade and Industry*.

Arrangements for Channel Isles

Q. How does the UK's accession to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, Euratom) affect the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man?

A. Arrangements for these Islands are laid down in Articles 25 to 27 and Protocol No. 3 to the Treaty of Accession and (for agricultural products) in Regulation (EEC) No. 706/73.

The Protocol provides for establishing duty free trade in both industrial and agricultural products between the Islands and Community countries and adopting the Common Customs Tariff subject to the same transitional arrangements as the United Kingdom. It also provides for the Islands to apply the Community system of agricultural levies and the rules which are necessary to allow free movement and observance of normal conditions of competition in trade in agricultural products and products processed therefrom. Trade between the Islands and the United Kingdom is not directly affected by accession to the Community.

While Channel Islanders and Manxmen continue to enjoy their traditional rights of access to the UK labour market, they do not benefit from Community provisions on the free movement of persons and services unless they have close connections with the UK by birth, parentage or marriage. The Protocol also provides that the Island authorities shall apply the same treatment to all natural and legal persons of the Community; ie there shall be no discrimination in the Islands between UK citizens and companies and those of other Member States.

The remaining provisions of the treaties establishing the EEC and ECSC, and subsequent legislation made under them, do not apply to the Islands. Euratom Treaty provisions would apply to persons or undertakings covered by that treaty if they were ever to be established in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

New EC Legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' as indicated against each item. The 'Official Journal' is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other Member States' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 4174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference points given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY. The texts of the following Regulations which affect agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Sugar. Regulation (EEC) 2365/75 on special provisions applicable to sugar produced in excess of the maximum quota during the sugar marketing year 1975/76 (*Official Journal* L243, 17 September 1975).

Cattle, beef and veal. Corrigendum. The *Official Journal* L246, 20 September 1975, contains the following correction to Regulation (EEC) 1726/75 fixing the amounts by which the import charges on beef and veal originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States or in the overseas territories are to be reduced (published in *Official Journal* L174, 5 July 1975):
Page 19, Annex, Column 2, 'Ireland + United Kingdom' CCT subheading 02.01 A II a) 1 cc) 11:
for: '77,369',
read: '77,396'.

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION. Motor vehicles, The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L236, 8 September 1975, contains the text of Directive 75/524/EEC adapting to technical progress Council Directive 71/320/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the braking devices of certain categories of motor vehicles and of their trailers.

Further information: Department of Industry, Vehicle Division, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN, tel. 01-211 3000, ext. 3794.

RULES OF COMPETITION. The texts of the following Commission Decisions relating to proceedings under Article 85 of the Treaty of Rome have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*:

Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

75/482/EEC, dated 14 July 1975, INTERGROUP (reference DGIV 28.838) relating to a contract made between Intergroup Trading BV and Internationale Spar Centrale BV for the distribution of foodstuffs for sale under the Spar trade name (*Official Journal* L212, 9 August 1975).

75/494/EEC, dated 18 July 1975, Kabel-und Metallwerke Gutehoffnungshütte AG (Kabelmetal) of Hanover/Ets. Luchaire SA of Paris (reference DGIV 21.353) concerning an agreement under which Kabelmetal granted to Ets. Luchaire SA an exclusive licence for the manufacture in France of products by a series of techniques covering importation phases in the machining of parts in metal and other materials manufactured by the cold-extrusion process, and used generally in the mechanical engineering industry (*Official Journal* L222, 22 August 1975).

75/497/EEC, dated 15 July 1975, International Fair Trade Practice Rules Administration (IFTRA) (reference DGIV 27.000) concerning a marketing agreement between most Western European producers of primary aluminium. The agreement entered into force on 27 April 1972 and was terminated by the signatories on 18 February 1975. The Commission ruled that the IFTRA rules infringed Article 85 of the Rome Treaty and considered that the circumstances justified the adoption of a Decision (*Official Journal* L228, 29 August 1975).

75/498/EEC, dated 17 July 1975, Unione Nazionale Industrie Dentarie Italiane (UNIDI) (reference DGIV 28.775) concerning rules governing national and international dental equipment exhibitions (Expo Dental) (*Official Journal* L228, 19 August 1975).

Further information: Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Fair Trading Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-215 5092).

Economic Indicators of the EEC

These tables have been prepared for the convenience of users who do not have access to the sources themselves; international publications (as indicated) have been used, supplemented by later reports where possible. In addition to the Member States of the EEC, the United States and Japan have been included for comparison.

The form of presentation adopted – indicators by subject – is for convenience only, and it must not be assumed that the indicators in the same table for different countries are strictly comparable. An attempt has been made to indicate major differences of definition, but the coverage and methods of collection vary considerably; this is partly due to different administrative procedures in various countries. Fuller details may be obtained from the sources indicated, and from the national publications of the countries concerned.

An extensive bibliography – 'Sources of Statistics: 2. The European Economic Community' – which lists publications in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library of the Department of Trade, is obtainable on request to the library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 368). 'Statistical News' No. 21 (May 1973), published by the Central Statistical Office, contains a selected bibliography of statistical publications of the Commission of the European Communities.

TABLE 1 Industrial Production (Excluding construction) Seasonally adjusted

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium	Luxembourg	France[1]	German F.R.	Ireland[2]	Italy	Netherlands	United Kingdom	EEC[3]	*United States*	*Japan*
Weights in EEC	3.9	0.3	18.1	39.9	0.6	13.3	4.5	19.4	100.0	—	—
Weights in total	1.3	0.1	6.0	13.2	0.2	4.4	1.5	6.4	33.1	*43.3*	*11.9*
1968	88	88	84	83	90	91	81	96	87	*99*	*74*
1969	97	100	94	94	97	94	91	99	95	*104*	*88*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	103	99	104	102	105	100	106	100	102	*100*	*103*
1972	109	103	112	106	109	104	111	102	106	*108*	*110*
1973	116	115	120	113	120	114	118	111	115	*118*	*129*
1974	121	119	123	112	123	120	121	108	116 (e)	*117*	*126*
1973 1st quarter	115	114	118	113	119	105	115	110	112	*115*	*123*
2nd quarter	114	112	120	113	120	114	116	110	114	*117*	*128*
3rd quarter	115	115	122	113	119	118	119	111	116	*119*	*131*
4th quarter	118	120	122	115	120	120	121	111	116	*119*	*135*
1974 1st quarter	122	124	125	114	127	123	122	104	116	*117*	*132*
2nd quarter	123	119	126	113	127	125	122	110	118	*118*	*130*
3rd quarter	122	120	126	112	121	119	124	110	116	*118*	*125*
4th quarter	117	114	118	109	119	111	120	107	111	*114*	*119*
1975 1st quarter	113	103	114	106	116(e)	109	116	106	109	*105*	*110*
2nd quarter		92	111 (e)	103			114	102		*103*	
1974 April	126	118	124	113		126	119	109	118	*117*	*129*
May	121	118	126	113		123	122	109	118	*118*	*132*
June	125	121	125	114		125	124	110	121	*118*	*127*
July	124	121	129	112		123	123	111	117	*118*	*126*
August	119	118	129	111		112	125	111	115	*117*	*121*
September	122	121	122	112		123	124	109	116	*118*	*121*
October	121	120	122	111		117	122	109	114	*117*	*118*
November	118	115	117	110		111	123	109	113	*114*	*115*
December	111	107	114	106		106	116	105	108	*110*	*112*
1975 January	116	104	116	104		109	115	107	108	*107*	*107*
February	114	102	115	105		112	115	107	109	*104*	*105*
March	108	102	112	107		107	118	105	109	*103*	*105*
April	110	92	112	101		109	113	104	104 (e)	*103*	*109*
May	103	86	109	105		102	114	102	106 (e)	*103*	*110*
June	102 (e)	96 (e)	112	103		105 (e)	114	101	105 (e)	*103*	*111*
July	101 (e)			100 (e)		109 (e)		100 (e)		*104*	
August								100 (e)			
% change latest three months:											
On previous three months	−7.8	−11.0	−2.9	−1.6	−3.5	−3.7	−2.1	−3.2	−3.4	*Nil*	*+4.1*
On a year earlier	−17.3	−23.3	−11.2	−9.1	−11.8	−14.8	−6.6	−9.3	−11.8	*−12.4*	*−15.0*

[1]Excluding clothing, wood products and furniture. [2]Mining and manufacturing only. [3]Excluding Denmark. (e) Estimated.

Source: 'OECD Main Economic indicators'.

Have you a good export picture?

Each week *Trade and Industry* publishes pictures illustrating Britain's export business. Companies with export successes are invited to send in the story with a photograph showing the goods in manufacture, ready for despatch, or, preferably, on arrival overseas. The story must, of course, reach us while it is still news.

Send your export photographs to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 439, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

TABLE 2 Unemployment seasonally adjusted

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium[1,3]	Denmark[1,3]	France[3,4]	German F.R.[5]	Ireland[1]	Italy[6]	Netherlands[3,5]	United Kingdom[5]	*United States*[6]	*Japan*[7]
1968	147	163	97	218	88	113	147	95	*69*	*108*
1969	120	129	85	120	86	108	115	94	*69*	*104*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	100	125	129	126	100	100	135	129	*122*	*111*
1972	123	125	145	166	114	113	235	142	*118*	*119*
1973	130	84	150	184	104	109	239	102	*105*	*107*
1974	148	186	190	391	114	91	293	101	*124*	*117*
1973 1st quarter	127	63	143	154	107	110	237	117	*108*	*111*
2nd quarter	128	104	147	174	105	131	239	106	*106*	*109*
3rd quarter	131	90	153	197	105	100	237	99	*105*	*106*
4th quarter	131	79	158	245	102	95	241	86	*104*	*101*
1974 1st quarter	131	80	168	287	102	89	263	96	*115*	*107*
2nd quarter	137	135	169	375	110	86	270	97	*114*	*111*
3rd quarter	151	205	181	468	114	90	302	106	*123*	*118*
4th quarter	172	326	235	553	133	98	337	107	*148*	*143*
1975 1st quarter	199	420	279	558	164	90	378	123	*187*	*152*
2nd quarter	239	418 (e)	319	811		118	413	177	*201*	*180*
1974 April	134	95	167	358	105	87	265	96	*111*	*110*
May	135	148	168	369	105		267	96	*115*	*111*
June	141	163	172	399	112		272	99	*116*	*112*
July	145	171	176	428	110	90	291	102	*119*	*114*
August	148	205	177	466	114		304	107	*120*	*118*
September	158	247	190	510	121		311	108	*130*	*121*
October	166	303	213	546	126	98	324	107	*136*	*130*
November	172	327	240	566	133		343	107	*147*	*142*
December	179	338	252	548	140		354		*162*	*156*
1975 January	186	426	267	505	157	90	367	119	*184*	*149*
February	197	403	278	556	167		378	124	*183*	*151*
March	213	434	292	613	169		389	127	*195*	*156*
April	227	451	304	744	174	118	407	134	*200*	*161*
May	239	418	319	812	179		411	144	*209*	*165*
June	254	399	335	877			420	152	*193*	*167*
July	242(e)	355	338	894			439	165	*192*	*196* (e)
August				895 (e)				170 (e)	*191* (e)	
Rate %	4.3	3.4	4.1	4.9	6.6	3.7	4.2	3.8	*9.0*	*1.9*
% change latest three months										
On previous three months	+15.4	−9.0	+13.5	+22.9	+12.5	+31.1	+8.3	+20.3	*−4.6*	*+12.8*
On a year earlier	+74.6	+143.2	+92.2	+106.2	+65.7	+37.2	+53.0	+58.1	*+62.3*	*+56.7*

Note: Figures of total unemployment and unemployment rates are very sensitive to the particular measures used and the sources from which they are obtained. The figures in this table to a large extent reflect the different administrative systems and social-security provisions of the countries concerned.

[1]Insured unemployed. [2]Change of basis during period. [3]Monthly data are weekly averages. [4]Unfilled applications. [5]Registered unemployed.
[6]Based on results of sample survey. [7]Unemployment-insurance beneficiaries.
Numbers in latest month available as % of total employees (UK) and of total labour force (others). (e) Estimated. Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

TABLE 3 Exports (fob) Special trade,[1] seasonally adjusted

US$ million[8]

	Belgium/ Luxembourg	Denmark[2]	France	German F.R.	Ireland[2]	Italy	Netherlands	United Kingdom[2]	EEC	*United States*[2]	*Japan*[2]
1968	8,160	2,580	12,708	24,840	792	10,188	8,340	15,348	82,956	*34,416*	*12,972*
1969	10,068	2,952	15,024	29,052	888	11,724	9,960	17,520	97,200	*37,992*	*15,984*
1970	11,592	3,288	17,940	34,188	1,032	13,188	11,772	19,356	112,356	*43,224*	*19,320*
1971	12,081	3,609	20,592	39,009	1,308	15,177	13,953	22,356	128,084	*44,211*	*23,994*
1972	15,995	4,330	25,739	46,208	1,610	18 535	16,392	24,340	153,152	*49,676*	*28,591*
1973	22,317	6,129	35,948	67,701	2,127	22,188	23,946	28,851	210,645	*71,622*	*36,834*
1974	28,137	7,725	45,835	89,085	2,634	30,147	32,496 (e)	37,203	275,076	*98,763*	*55,278*
1973 1st quarter	4,782	1,317	7,772	14,022	465	4,398	5,535	6,952	45,015	*15,417*	*8,277*
2nd quarter	5,235	1,392	8,697	16,026	513	5,283	5,733	7,133	50,556	*16,863*	*8,763*
3rd quarter	6,147	1,722	9,684	18,681	549	6,111	6,108	7,631	57,063	*18,627*	*9,360*
4th quarter	6,153	1,698	9,954	18,702	600	6,396	6,570	7,492	58,011	*20,715*	*10,434*
1974 1st quarter	6,273	1,794	10,464	20,592	591	6,564	7,224	8,126	61,830	*22,455*	*11,298*
2nd quarter	7,393	1,896	11,205	22,803	636	7,176	8,355	9,540	69,459	*24,355*	*13,941*
3rd quarter	7,314	1,953	11,883	22,389	666	8,157	8,400	9,967	71,286	*25,254*	*14,545*
4th quarter	7,158	2,082	12,468	23,274	741	8,250	8,514	9,566	72,501	*26,700*	*15,498*
1975 1st quarter	7,842	2,163	13,437	23,163	765	8,154	8,836	10,801	77,778	*27,015*	*14,703*
2nd quarter	7,086	2,250	13,461	23,535	795	8,462 (e)	8,967 (e)	10,411	67,882	*25,447*	*13,869*
1974 April	2,408	637	3,672	7,577	220	2,469	2,707	3,191	22,917	*8,071*	*4,254*
May	2,498	628	3,707	7,997	202	1,190	2,790	3,329	23,401	*7,787*	*4,833*
June	2,487	631	3,826	7,231	217	2,517	2,861	3,304	23,140	*8,495*	*4,853*
July	2,452	637	3,877	7,613	237	2,919	2,982	3,422	24,167	*8,401*	*4,875*
August	2,523	648	3,966	7,578	221	2,606	2,556	3,401	23,540	*8,447*	*5,004*
September	2,339	669	4,039	7,197	208	2,643	2,861	3,526	23,577	*8,460*	*4,664*
October	2,337	674	3,876	7,401	223	2,680	2,793	3,376	23,365	*8,698*	*5,353*
November	2,514	731	4,054	8,076	249	2,671	2,733	3,016	24,252	*9,159*	*5,246*
December	2,307	677	4,537	7,796	269	2,898	2,985	3,228	24,883	*8,841*	*4,898*
1975 January	2,640	732	4,427	7,962	284	2,713	3,041	3,712	25,683	*9,419*	*5,163*
February	2,783	748	4,669	7,977	265	2,887	2,971	3,475	26,027	*8,846*	*4,911*
March	2,421	684	4,339	7,180	215	2,914	2,823	3,794	24,522	*8,749*	*4,641*
April	2,445	809	4,550	8,222	273	2,763		3,304	25,706	*8,610*	*4,789*
May	2,279	688	4, 276	7,325	253	2,627		3,751	24,099 (e)	*8,259*	*4,575*
June	2,466	762	4,636	8,161	270	3,129		3,352		*8,692* (e)	*4,509*
July								3,451			*4,384* (e)
August								3,160			
% change in dollar terms latest three months											
On previous three months	−8.3	+4.4	+0.2	+2.6	+4.2	+0.1	+3.8	−8.2	−3.0	*−5.4*	*−6.1*
On a year earlier	−2.9	+19.2	+20.1	+4.1	+24.6	+18.7	+22.3	−6.1	+9.3	*+5.0*	*−7.5*
% change in national currencies latest three months											
On previous three months	−1.9	+7.5	+0.7	+9.1	+14.1	+2.6	+9.8	+0.6	4.7	*−5.4*	*−5.6*
On a earlier year	−5.0	+12.1	+3.2	+1.3	+37.5	+18.2	+17.5	+3.6	5.1	*+5.0*	*−6.0*

[1]For most purposes special trade may be defined as trade excluding re-exports. [2]General trade. [3]Weighted average of percentage changes in national currencies.
• All values are expressed in US dollars, making use of IMF parity rates as quoted in 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.
(e) estimated.

Source: United Kingdom: Department of Trade
All others: 'OECD Series "A" '

TABLE 4 Imports (cif) Special trade[1], seasonally adjusted

US$ million*

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark[2]	France	German F.R.	Ireland[2]	Italy	Nether-lands	United Kingdom[2]	EEC	*United States[2,3]*	*Japan[2]*
1968	8,304	3,216	13,980	20,148	1,176	10,248	9,288	18,960	85,320	*33,108*	*12,984*
1969	9,984	3,804	17,388	24,924	1,416	12,444	10,992	19,956	100,908	*36,048*	*15,024*
1970	11,352	4,380	19,116	29,808	1,572	14,940	13,392	21,720	116,280	*39,960*	*18,876*
1971	12,390	4,476	21,261	34,356	1,838	16,026	15,159	23,897	129,403	*45,633*	*19,716*
1972	14,903	4,986	26,696	39,759	2,113	19,252	17,127	27,831	152,643	*55,819*	*23,463*
1973	21,762	7,425	37,587	54,465	2,775	27,858	24,419	38,724	215,013	*69,126*	*38,331*
1974	28,890	9,393	52,980	69,006	3,801	41,076	3,3288 (e)	54,627	292,989 (e)	*77,420*	*62,034*
1973 1st quarter	4,668	1,569	7,941	11,949	615	5,373	5,379	8,127	45,624	*16,017*	*7,428*
2nd quarter	5,202	1 776	9,000	13,002	681	6,777	5,724	9,438	51,597	*16,581*	*9,063*
3rd quarter	5,868	1,992	10.215	14,436	741	7,713	6,678	10,224	57,867	*17,619*	*10,170*
4th quarter	6,024	2,088	10,431	15,078	738	7,995	6,633	10,935	59,925	*18,909*	*11,670*
1974 1st quarter	6,456	2,361	11,952	15,378	831	9,336	7,200	12,822	65,616	*21,606*	*14,238*
2n d quarter	7,707	2,415	13,290	17,469	1,014	10,308	8,571	14,049	75,087	*24,858*	*16,155*
3rd quarter	7,548	2 331	14,088	17,856	1,041	11,223	8,859	13,933	77,154	*27,213*	*15,717*
4th quarter	7,179	2,286	13,650	18,234	915	10,209	8,658	13,943	75,132	*27,408*	*15,879*
1975 1st quarter	7,317	2,424	13,824	18,465	978	9,084	9,132	13,568	76,398	*25,008*	*14,856*
2nd quarter	7,556 (e)	2,499 (e)	13,341	19,083	930	8,589 (e)		12,638		*23,032 (e)*	*13,722*
1974 April	2,405	846	4,382	5,734	342	3,905	2,787	4,541	22,917	*7,950*	*5,239*
May	2,726	762	4,453	5,961	332	2,885	2,839	4,804	23 401	*8,302*	*5,527*
June	2,576	807	4,453	5,775	341	3,518	2,946	4,704	23,140	*8,608*	*5,388*
July	2,675	795	4,786	5,926	354	4,237	3,194	4,751	24,167	*8,792*	*5,543*
August	2,404	810	4,730	6,197	357	3,493	2,732	4,618	23,540	*9,469*	*5,180*
September	2,468	727	4,572	5,734	330	3,494	2,932	4,564	24,969	*8,951*	*4,994*
October	2,349	759	4,514	6,010	308	3,564	2,861	4,760	25,083	*8,732*	*5,220*
November	2,362	788	4,477	6,193	291	3,191	2,872	4,691	24,835	*9,311*	*5,357*
December	2,468	738	4,660	6,031	316	3,454	2,923	4,493	25,214	*9,365*	*5,289*
1975 January	2,440	850	4,742	6,032	339	2,998	3,122	4,886	25,411	*9,831*	*5,173*
February	2,476	850	4,669	6,503	349	2,917	3,094	4,678	25,535	*7,797*	*4,814*
March	2,401	722	4,412	5,741	290	3,167	2,920	4,361	24,014	*7,381*	*4,869*
April	2,597	919	4,549	7,039	325	3,059		4,322	25,852	*7.917*	*4,610*
May	2,440	790	4,228	5,797	307	2,667		4,240		*7,250*	*4.747*
June	2,543	796	4,563	6,336	299	3,546		4,195		*7,093 (e)*	*4,397*
July								4,345			*4,099*
August								4,425			
% Change in dollar terms latest three months											
On previous three months	+3.6	+3.4	−3.5	+4.9	−4.8	+2.1	+5.6	+2.4	−0.1	*−11.0*	*−7.5*
On a year earlier	−1.7	+3.7	+0.4	+9.7	−8.3	−10.1	+26.9	−7.0	+15.8	*−10.5*	*−19.6*
% change in national currencies latest three months											
On previous three months	+10.9	+6.2	−3.0	+11.6	+4.2	+4.7	+11.7	+12.2	+8.7	*−11.0*	*−7.0*
On a year earlier	−2.8	−2.4	−14.0	+6.9	+1.3	−10.5	+21.9	+2.7	+0.2	*−10.5*	*−18.3*

[1]For most purposes special trade may be defined as trade excluding re-exports. [2]General trade. [3]*fob.* [4]Weighted average of percentage changes in national currencies.
* All values are expressed in US dollars with the use of IMF parity rates as quoted in 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.
(e) estimated.
Source: United Kingdom: Department of Trade. All others: 'OECD Series "A"'

TABLE 5 Balance of Payments on Current Account

US$ million (unadjusted)

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark	France	German F.R.	Ireland	Italy	Nether-lands	United Kingdom	EEC	*United States*	*Japan*
1968	28	−216	−1,059	2,964	−60	2,688	65	−1,283	3.432	*374*	*1,048*
1969	74	−410	−1,798	1 931	−197	2,406	31	1,068	2,723	*217*	*2,119*
1970	724	−544	+297	729	−194	902	−518	1,661	2,470	*−281*	*1,970*
1971	851	−423	530	323	208	2,041	−233	2,588	5,143	*−3,881*	*5,821*
1972	1,113	−66	284	1,041	−139	2,266	1,050	221	4,314	*−9,714*	*6,624*
1973	1,098	−472	−694	4,576	−216	−2,510	1,750	−3,569	865 (e)	*337*	*−133*
1974	813	−987	−5,849	9,358		−7,817	1,620	−8,948 (e)		*−3,610*	*−4,650*
1972 1st quarter	279	−39	−325	135		811	17	−73		*−2,192*	*959*
2nd quarter	215	54	445	78		903	251	476		*−2,772*	*1,212*
3rd quarter	235	−36	−3	−306		782	393	−355		*−3,656*	*2,085*
4th quarter	384	−46	167	1,135		−230	389	173		*−1,094*	*2,369*
1973 1st quarter	353	−151	−225	596		−699	396	−890		*−311*	*497*
2nd quarter	226	−179	280	1,776		−736	574	−471		*−941*	*−416*
3rd quarter	200	69	−542	852		−14	−41	−603		*−1,087*	*101*
4th quarter	318	−211	−206	1,951		−1,060	822	−1,165		*2,676*	*−315*
1974 1st quarter	349	−519	−1,602	2,750		−2,503	334	−2,479		*1,246*	*−3,274*
2nd quarter	−129	−311	−1,864	2,237		−2,433	388	−2,317		*−1,947*	*−2,377*
3rd quarter	292	−141	−1,897	872		−1,413	453	−2,022		*−4,122*	*−133*
4th quarter	369	−16	−486	−3,499		−1,467	445	−2,132		*1,213*	*1,133*
1975 1st quarter	597			2,373				−1,407		*3,212*	*−799*
2nd quarter								−781			

Source: UK: Central Statistical Office. All others: IMF International Financial Statistics

Government Publications in London

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn WC1V 6HB

TABLE 6 Export Unit Values of Manufactures

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium/ Luxembourg		France		German F.R.		Italy		Netherlands		United Kingdom		*United States*	*Japan*	
	US$	Bfrs.	US$	frs.	US$	D.M.	US$	lire	US$	Gdrs.	US$	£	US$	US$	Yen
1968	92	92	96	85	88	96	90	90	95	95	90	90	*91*	*90*	*90*
1969	85	85	97	90	92	98	93	93	97	97	93	93	*95*	*94*	*94*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*	*100*
1971	98	96	105	105	108	103	106	105	104	101	106	105	*102*	*104*	*101*
1972	112	99	115	107	117	103	114	106	117	105	116	111	*104*	*116*	*99*
1973	137	107	143	115	147	108	126	117	139	108	127	124	*113*	*141*	*107*
1974	171	133	165	143	172	121	154	160	178	132	153	157	*137*	*181*	*147*
1972 1st quarter	110	97	114	105	117	103	112	105	117	105	119	110	*104*	*112*	*96*
2nd quarter	112	99	114	105	116	102	113	105	116	104	120	111	*105*	*115*	*98*
3rd quarter	112	98	115	106	118	104	114	106	117	105	116	118	*104*	*117*	*100*
4th quarter	114	101	117	108	117	103	114	106	117	105	113	115	*107*	*119*	*102*
1973 1st quarter	122	102	126	110	124	103	119	110	124	105	119	118	*107*	*125*	*100*
2nd quarter	134	105	141	112	141	105	121	115	135	107	129	121	*111*	*136*	*100*
3rd quarter	148	108	153	115	162	106	131	120	148	124	131	127	*114*	*147*	*108*
4th quarter	147	113	152	121	157	109	133	125	152	112	132	133	*120*	*154*	*118*
1974 1st quarter	150	124	141	125	154	114	133	137	154	121	134	141	*127*	*165*	*134*
2nd quarter	173	132	158	139	175	120	148	151	179	131	153	153	*132*	*183*	*142*
3rd quarter	177	137	170	146	175	125	163	170	186	137	159	162	*142*	*185*	*151*
4th quarter	183	137	181	151	183	124	171	181	192	138	165	170	*148*	*190*	*160*
1975 1st quarter					203	130					178	179	*156*		
2nd quarter											182	188	*159*		
% change latest 3 months:															
On previous 3 months	+3.4	Nil	+6.5	+3.4	+10.9	+4.8	+4.9	+6.5	+3.2	+0.7	+2.3	+5.0	*+1.9*	*+2.7*	*+6.0*
On a year earlier	+24.5	+21.2	+19.1	+24.8	+31.8	+14.0	+28.6	+44.8	+26.3	+23.2	+19.0	+22 9	*+20.5*	*+23.4*	*+35.6*

(e) estimated.

Source: Dollar value: 'United Nations Monthly Bulletin'. National currency: Dollar values converted at OECD exchange rates as quoted in 'Series A'

TABLE 7 Consumer prices All goods and services

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium[1]	Luxembourg[1]	Denmark	France	German F.R.	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	United Kingdom	*United States*	*Japan*
1968	92	93	91	89	93	86	93	89	90	*90*	*88*
1969	96	96	94	95	96	92	95	96	94	*94*	*93*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	104	105	106	105	105	109	105	108	109	*104*	*106*
1972	110	110	113	112	111	118	111	116	117	*108*	*111*
1973	118	117	123	120	119	132	122	125	127	*114*	*125*
1974	133	128	142	136	127	154	146	137	147	*127*	*153*
1973 1st quarter	115	114	118	116	116	126	118	121	122	*111*	*117*
2nd quarter	117	117	122	118	118	130	121	125	125	*113*	*123*
3rd quarter	118	117	125	121	119	133	124	126	128	*116*	*127*
4th quarter	121	119	129	124	122	137	127	129	132	*118*	*132*
1974 1st quarter	125	123	134	129	125	144	134	132	137	*122*	*144*
2nd quarter	130	127	140	135	127	151	141	136	145	*125*	*151*
3rd quarter	136	129	144	139	128	157	150	138	149	*129*	*156*
4th quarter	140	133	149	143	130	165	160	143	156	*133*	*163*
1975 1st quarter	144	136	152	147	132	178	165	146	167	*135*	*165*
2nd quarter	148	140	156	151	135	189	169	150	183	*137*	*171*
1974 April	128	126	137	133	126		140	135	145	*124*	*151*
May	130	127	139	134	127	151	142	136	147	*125*	*150*
June	132	128	141	136	127		143	137	149	*126*	*151*
July	134	129	142	138	128		147	137	149	*127*	*154*
August	136	129	143	139	128	157	150	138	149	*129*	*156*
September	137	130	145	140	128		155	140	151	*130*	*158*
October	139	131	147	142	129		156	142	154	*132*	*162*
November	140	133	150	143	130	165	160	143	156	*133*	*163*
December	141	134	150	144	130		162	144	159	*134*	*164*
1975 January	143	135	151	146	131		164	145	163	*134*	*164*
February	144	137	152	147	132	178	166	145	166	*135*	*165*
March	145	138	152	148	133		166	147	169	*136*	*167*
April	147	139	153	150	134		168	149	175	*136*	*170*
May	148	140	156	151	134	189	169	150	182	*137*	*171*
June	149	141	157	152	135		171	150	186	*138*	*171*
July	150	142	158	153	135		171	151	187	*140*	*172*
% change latest three months:											
On previous three months	+2.4	+2.5	+3.0	+2.3	+1.8	+6.1	+2.4	+2.2	+9.0	*+1.8*	*+2.6*
On a year earlier	+12.8	+10.4	+11.4	+11.6	+6.2	+24.4	+18.5	+10.3	+24.8	*+9.4*	*+12.9*

[1] Excluding rent.

(e) estimated.

Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

TABLE 8 Value of retail sales Current prices, seasonally adjusted

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Denmark	France[3]	German F.R.[3]	Ireland[4]	Italy[6 7]	Nether-lands	Great Britain[5]	*United States*	*Japan*
1968	83	82	88	82	83	84	80	89	*92*	*80*
1969	90	90	97	90	91	90	89	93	*95*	*89*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	108	108	104	111	111	111	108	109	*109*	*110*
1972	120	119	110	121	126	125	121	123	*119*	*118*
1973	138	134	117	130	148	152	132	139	*134*	*145*
1974	159	147	133	137	168	189	146	161	*143*	*165*
1973 1st quarter	133	128	112	131	140	123	127	135	*132*	*135*
2nd quarter	135	130	116	130	147	141	130	133	*132*	*139*
3rd quarter	136	137	114	128	149	140	132	140	*136*	*147*
4th quarter	144	141	124	130	154	204	137	147	*137*	*156*
1974 1st quarter	151	144	127	134	158	160	140	150	*138*	*157*
2nd quarter	156	148	131	135	165	166	144	154	*142*	*160*
3rd quarter	161	148	136	140	169	181	150	165	*148*	*170*
4th quarter	166	152	139	138	175	236	149	174	*142*	*173*
1975 1st quarter	174	161	141	146	183	181	154	182	*148*(e)	*186*
2nd quarter		162	145					190	*151*(e)	*191*
1974 January	150	144	130	141	154	153	138	147	*137*	*160*
February	150	146	128	132	161	153	142	150	*138*	*156*
March	152	141	127	134	158	175	140	151	*140*	*154*
April	154	148	129	138	169	183	143	152	*142*	*154*
May	156	151	133	140	163	179	145	152	*143*	*160*
June	157	146	130	129	163	173	144	157	*142*	*165*
July	162	149	135	137	165	184	151	160	*148*	*167*
August	157	148	133	139	172	162	150	165	*150*	*167*
September	164	147	140	143	171	196	151	168	*148*	*177*
October	168	151	146	143	175	225	151	171	*146*	*170*
November	158	153	136	139	177	196	147	175	*142*	*174*
December	171	151	136	133	173	288	148	174	*137*	*174*
1975 January	174	160	139	150	185	168	153	181	*147*	*182*
February	173	163	142	145	182	169	156	182	*150*	*186*
March	175	160	144	143	183	208	152	182	*147*	*191*
April	180	163	145	147	188			202	*149*	*191*
May		160	147	147	198			182	*154*	*192*
June		164	143					188	*156*	*190*
July			144						*160*	
% change latest three months:										
On previous three months	+4.9	+0.8	+0.7	+2.1	+5.4	−23.2	+3.4	+4.9	*+5.4*	*+2.5*
On a year earlier	+15.8	+9.4	+5.2	+6.1	+16.1	+13.3	+9.8	+24.0	*+8.3*	*+19.6*

[3] Department and chainstores. [3] Including indirect taxes. [4] Average weekly sales. [5] Excluding motor vehicles.
[6] Including chainstores. [7] Not Seasonally adjusted

Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

TABLE 9 Earnings/wages per head in manufacturing

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark[1, 2]	France	German F.R.[6] †	Ireland[2]	Italy[7]	Nether-lands[3]	United Kingdom†	*United States*[4]	*Japan*[5] †
1968	84	81	82	79	76	78	82	81	*90*	*73*
1969	92	90	91	87	86	83	90	89	*95*	*85*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	111	115	110	111	116	112	112	111	*106*	*114*
1972	126	129	120	121	133	124	126	126	*113*	*132*
1973	147	153	135	136	159	154	142	143	*121*	*163*
1974	178	187	158	152	191	189	168	166	*131*	*206*
1972 1st quarter	122	123	115	116	127	119	122	121	*111*	*123*
2nd quarter	124	128	118	119	131	121	124	124	*112*	*129*
3rd quarter	127	130	121	122	135	126	128	127	*113*	*131*
4th quarter	132	134	125	125	140	130	129	131	*116*	*138*
1973 1st quarter	140	137	129	131	145	137	137	134	*118*	*146*
2nd quarter	144	151	133	134	157	151	140	139	*120*	*155*
3rd quarter	149	160	138	137	164	161	146	144	*122*	*162*
4th quarter	154	168	144	141	168	168	148	150	*124*	*175*
1974 1st quarter	162	173	147	144	172	176	158	147	*126*	*173*
2nd quarter	173	185	155	150	188	184	166	159	*129*	*201*
3rd quarter	184	190	164	156	196	194	174	172	*133*	*215*
4th quarter	192	202	169	159	207	202	175	185	*137*	*217*
1975 1st quarter	201	211	173	158		225	185	194	*139*	*229*
2ndquarter	207	223	177	161			187	111	*141*	*216*
% change latest three months:										
On previous three months	+3.0	+5.7	+2.3	+1.9	+5.6	+11.4	+1.1	+4.9	*+1.4*	*+6.7*
On a year earlier	+19.7	+20.5	+14.2	+7.3	+23.2	+27.8	+12.7	+32.0	*+9.3*	*+7.3*

† Seasonally adjusted.
[1] Including mining. [2] Earnings. [3] Hourly rates industry: males. [4] Gross hourly earnings per productive worker. [5] Monthly earnings in manufacturing: regular workers.
[6] Wages and salaries per employed person in industry, excluding construction, public gas and electricity undertakings. [7] Hourly-rates times average daily hours worked.

Source: All countries 'OECD Main Economic Indicators', except German Federal Republic ('Monatsberichte der Deutschen Bundesbank', Reihe 4), Italy ('I.L.O. Yearbook' and 'M.E.I.') and United Kingdom ('Department of Employment Gazette').

Customs notices of interest to exporters

The following Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE.

7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
17 (May 1973)	Arrangements for preferential trade between the Channel Islands and the United Kingdom.
49	Temporary importations: international co-operation.
104	Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.
112	Authorised hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.
112A	Charges for attendance given at private premises at the request of merchants.
118	Samples imported for promoting export trade.
132A	Sugar: cessation of Import Duties and Imposition of Levies under the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC and the Sugar Board Charge.
172	Hydrocarbon Oils: drawback of duty.
207	Re-imported goods: relief from Customs duty and Value Added Tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
221	Process Inwards Relief and Pre-financing of export refunds on products for process.
221A	Section 7 relief: changes in procedure.
221B	Section 7 relief transitional period arrangements: Supplementary procedural changes.
223	Export relief on goods exported in the same state as at import ('Same state section 7 relief').
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer, as an alternative to examination on the quay.
241	European Economic Community: Compensatory, Levy and Addendum thereto.
275	Documentation of Exports for Statistical Purposes.
290	Export of personal and household effects.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
300	Export reliefs scheduling scheme.
703	VAT – Exports. (Revised November 1973)
704	VAT – Retail Export Schemes. (Revised November 1973)
705	VAT – Tax free sales of motor vehicles to tourists, etc.
750 and Supplement	Community transit – this describes the system as a whole.
750A	List of Community Transit Offices.
750B	Community transit – Extension to cover Austria and Switzerland.
751 and Supplement	Notes on completing Community transit forms T1, T2 and T3 and Control Copy T forms.
751A	Notes on completing Community transit movement certificates.
752	Free circulation of goods in the European Community.
753	Community transit – the simplified procedure for goods carried by rail.
754	Community transit – Intra-Community treatment of the catches of fishing vessels registered in Member States.
755	Community transit – special control procedures.
756	Instructions on the use of loading lists as the descriptive part of Community transit forms T1, T2 and T3.
757	Community transit – Pre-authenticated movement certificate Form T3L
774	Hydrocarbon Oils Customs Duties: Additions of *Ad Valorem* Protective Element.
800	EEC Common Agricultural Policy: Customs procedures in respect of export refunds and export licences.
810	EEC Preferences – Free Trade Agreement between the EEC and the EFTA countries.
810A	EEC Preferences – EFTA Countries. Simplification of the documentation system described in Notice 810. Introduction of universal form of movement certificate EUR 1.
811, 811B	EEC Preferences – Greece.
812	EEC Preferences – Turkey.
813, 813B	EEC Preferences – Israel.
817	EEC Preferences – Tunisia
818	EEC Preferences – Egypt.
819	EEC Preferences – Cyprus.
821	EEC Preferences – simplified procedure for sending evidence to EEC customers about the origin of goods.
830	Arrangements between Denmark and United Kingdom.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,365	9,378	2,130	2,090	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1970	100	100	100	100	100	439	325	68	−30	735	−12	747
1971	102	103	102	93	104	76	−148	52	−10	1,048	282	766
1972	104	109	104	82	117	−54	−175	48	−11	128	−690	818
1973	110	114	109	88	125	706	396	102	334	−835	−2,295	1,460
1974	110	114	106	98	113	288	666	81	−68	−3,668	−5,234	1,566
1972 2nd qtr.	104	108	104	81	118	−31	−81	1	33	138	−64	202
3rd qtr.	104	110	104	79	115	−7	−35	6	−16	−89	−280	191
4th qtr.	107	111	106	80	124	18	13	24	−10	−11	−213	202
1973 1st qtr.	110	115	111	96	130	279	166	37	51	−150	−354	204
2nd qtr.	109	112	105	83	118	191	88	3	185	−78	−403	325
3rd qtr.	110	114	109	92	120	102	46	29	47	−198	−564	366
4th qtr.	109	114	109	89	132	134	96	32	51	−409	−974	565
1974 1st qtr.	106	113	110	97	112	−249	−31	18	−59	−849	−1,275	426
2nd qtr.	110	112	103	96	110	193	191	43	27	−918	−1,307	389
3rd qtr.	112	114	104	97	119	240	368	3	−14	−830	−1,206	376
4th qtr.	111	116	107	101	113	104	139	17	−22	−1,071	−1,446	375
1975 1st qtr.	110	116	106	93	102	−79	−4	−31	−57	−316	−722	406
2nd qtr.	107	114		86	100		−121	−52	−52	−235	−525	290
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	−2.5	N/C	+3.0	−9.4	−13.2							
on a year earlier	+0.5	+2.2	−3.0	−7.4	−8.9							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
				monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used‡	manufactured products: home sales‡		mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	totals	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan. 1974		1970	1970	31 July 1972				Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands	£ million	
1971	100.5	99.7	100.0	108.5	153.4†	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	8,810	8,528
1972	102.6	102.3	105.8	138.6	164.3†	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	9,140	9,830
1973	110.2	110.9	110.7	137.3	179.4†	9.2	144.5	123.2*	115.6	581	2.6	304	11,771	14,066
1974	106.4	108.0	109.9	102.7	108.5	16.0	215.3	152.0	138.7	572+	2.5+	298+	15,886	21,120
1974 1st qtr.	104.0	106.3	109.8	103	101.4	12.9	212.5	138.3	125.0	546	2.4	286	3,563	4,838
2nd qtr.	107.9	109.6	107.3	104	107.5	15.8	213.7	148.9	132.3	552	2.4	311	3,977	5,284
3rd qtr.	108.4	109.9	111.0	109	110.2	17.0	212.9	156.1	144.0	592	2.6	306	4,239	5,445
4th qtr.	105.3	106.1	111.6	96	115.1	18.2	222.1	164.9	153.5	..	..	..	4,106	5,553
1975 1st qtr.	104.4	105.7	111.5	106	122.0	20.3	220.9	176.0	163.6	701	3.1	..	4,637	5,359
2nd qtr.	100.1	100.2	108.7	91	133.6	24.3	225.6	186.3	176.2	814	3.6	166	4,479	5,004
3rd qtr.										967	4.2	133		
1974 Sept.	107.3	108.5	112.2	118	111.0	17.1	212.8	158.6	146.4	603	2.7	301	1,465	1,838
Oct.	106.2	106.6	111.4	102	113.2	17.1	220.1	162.2	148.7	607	2.7	294	1,371	1,859
Nov.	105.8	106.9	112.8	98	115.2	18.3	223.8	164.8	153.9	613	2.7	273	1,327	1,929
Dec.	103.8	104.9	110.8	87	116.9	19.1	222.5	167.6	158.0	..	..	..	1,408	1,765
1975 Jan.	105.1	107.2	113.0	109	119.9	19.9	222.1	173.0	159.7	678 e	3.0	..	1,589	1,876
Feb.	105.0	106.6	112.3	113	121.9	19.9	218.8	175.9	162.0	705	3.1	192	1,480	1,796
Mar.	103.2	103.3	109.4	97	124.3	21.2	221.9	179.2	169.0	722	3.2	186	1,568	1,687
Apr.	101.5	101.7	120.2	89	129.1	21.7	222.9	182.5	170.1	760	3.3	173	1,393	1,690
May	99.5	99.5	102.5	90	134.5	25.0	226.2	187.3	176.4	817	3.6	156	1,616	1,664
June	99.5	99.6	104.5	95	137.1	26.1	227.7	189.0	182.2	864	3.8	141	1,470	1,650
July	100.0	100.3	104.7	89	138.5	26.3	232.8 p	191.7 p	184.1	938	4.1	129	1,579	1,872
Aug.			105 p	92	139.3	26.9	241.0 p	193.7 p		967	4.2	134	1,494 p	1,864 p
Sept.										997	4.4	135		
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	−3.5	−3.9	−5.3	+0.1	+7.0		+4.5	+4.6	+8.3	+18.9		−15.4	−1	+7
on a year earlier	−8.1	−9.2	−4.4	−13.4	+26.4		+10.0	+24.7	+32.7	+63.3		−56.7	+10	—

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. * After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT. † Base of index Jan. 1962 = 100.
+ Average of 11 months. e Figure is estimate. †† Latest 5 months on previous 5 months and on 5 months on year earlier.

Capital expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries in the second quarter of 1975

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	e fifty-three week period

Manufacturing industry

Capital expenditure by manufacturing industry in the second quarter of 1975 is now estimated to have been £459 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, £3 million less than provisionally estimated and more than 7 per cent below the first quarter level. After a small rise between the first and second halves of 1974, the volume of investment fell in the first six months of 1975 to about 9 per cent below the level of the second half of 1974. The drop was particularly marked for vehicles (24 per cent), while similar falls were recorded for new building work (7 per cent) and plant and machinery (9 per cent).

In the industry classification the greatest fall between the second half of 1974 and the first half of 1975 occurred in the textiles, leather and clothing group which showed a 29 per cent reduction. The chemicals sector moved strongly against the trend with a rise of over 15 per cent, while the metal manufacture group recorded a rise of 4 per cent.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

Revised estimates indicate that the capital expenditure of the dis-

TABLE 1 Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted of manufacturing, distributive and service industries

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industrial sectors			Analysis by type of asset		
		Manufacturing industries	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	2,582	1,436	955	192	765	517	1,300
1961	2,934	1,706	1,075	153	906	490	1,538
1962	2,778	1,575	1,075	129	909	438	1,432
1963	2,633	1,381	1,146	106	812	466	1,355
1964	3,062	1,561	1,344	157	922	590	1,550
1965	3,224	1,726	1,372	126	975	565	1,684
1966	3,228	1,774	1,334	120	938	556	1,733
1967	3,314	1,738	1,407	170	939	603	1,772
1968	3,703 (3,615)*	1,851 (1,800)*	1,561 (1,554)*	290 (260)*	963	759 (729)*	1,980 (1,922)*
1969	3,860 (3,948)*	1,978 (2,029)*	1,650 (1,657)*	233 (263)*	1,044	724 (754)*	2,092 (2,150)*
1970	4,220	2,130	1,726	364	1,064	852	2,305
1971	4,156	1,991	1,801	364	1,112	820	2,223
1972	4,176	1,738	1,956	482	1,038	1,001	2,136
1973	4,476	1,864	2,114	498	1,076	1,077	2,323
1974	4,455	2,087	1,959	409	1,103	957	2,395
1970 1st quarter	1,012	513	420	79	256	202	555
2nd quarter	1,063	535	435	93	266	219	579
3rd quarter	1,057	537	431	89	265	211	581
4th quarter	1,088	546	440	102	277	221	591
1971 1st quarter	1,020	513	437	71	275	183	562
2nd quarter	1,050	499	447	104	276	222	552
3rd quarter	1,058	497	460	101	280	214	564
4th quarter	1,028	482	457	88	281	201	546
1972 1st quarter	1,029	459	463	107	260	226	543
2nd quarter	1,047	429	491	128	260	254	532
3rd quarter	1,025	423	491	111	254	246	526
4th quarter	1,074	428	510	136	264	275	535
1973 1st quarter	1,138	458	526	154	269	296	573
2nd quarter	1,057	443	515	99	267	237	554
3rd quarter	1,115	488	528	99	280	246	589
4th quarter	1,166	476	545	146	261	297	608
1974 1st quarter	1,101	519	511	72	284	212	605
2nd quarter	1,086	513	487	86	271	222	592
3rd quarter	1,135	516	485	135	275	271	590
4th quarter	1,132	539	476	117	273	252	608
1975 1st quarter	1,030	497	434	99	266	213	551
2nd quarter	980	459	434	86	250	188	542

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for 54 per cent of all UK capital formation in 1973. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and the public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy. For all industries covered, public expenditure (eg by the British Steel Corporation) is included. However, the figures are largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

* After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 and 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on 31 December 1968, estimated at £51 million for manufacturing industry, £7 million for distributive and service industry, and £30 million for shipping. The estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

Nearly all the capital expenditure by the shipping industry relates to ships, which are included under 'Vehicles' the rest of which consists largely of road vehicles.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

Government Publications in the North

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Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS

tributive and service industries (excluding shipping) in the second quarter of 1975 was £434 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, £6 million more than the provisional estimate and much the same as in the previous quarter. The volume of investment in the first half of 1975 was 13 per cent below that in the first half of 1974. Between the second half of 1974 and the first half of 1975, the reduction was 10 per cent, being greatest for vehicles (19 per cent), while expenditure on plant and machinery fell by 9 per cent and on new building work by 5 per cent.

In the classification according to industry groups, the decline in investment between the second half of 1974 and the first half of 1975 was particularly marked in the wholesale sector (18 per cent) with a reduction of 12 per cent for retailers and 8 per cent for the residual group of industries.

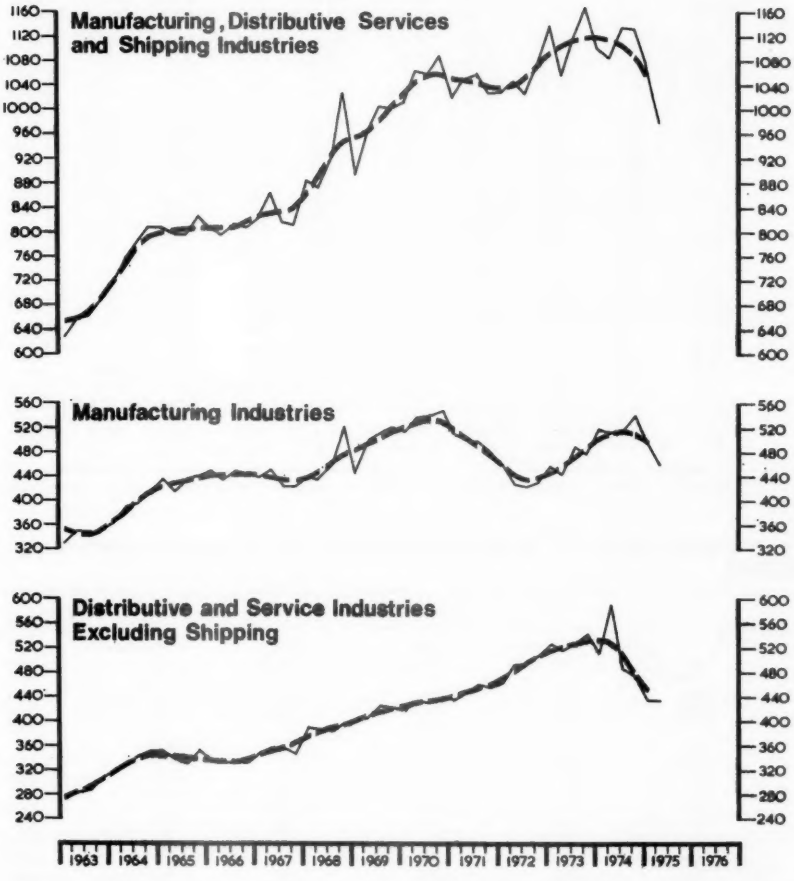
Shipping

The revised estimate for investment by the shipping industry in the second quarter of 1975 is £86 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, £2 million below the provisional estimate. This is a fluctuating series, and the volume of investment in the first half of 1975 was 18 per cent above that in the first half of 1974, but 26 per cent below that in the second half of 1974.

Note

The estimation of changes in the volume of capital expenditure (as distinct from changes at current prices) is subject to greater error when price rises are larger, and this should be borne in mind in using the figures.

Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted



Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at April 1, 1974, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown.

£2.40 (*by post* £2.57).

Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH). Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers

HMSO BOOKS

TABLE 2 Fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing industry at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group: Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Metal manufacture	Engineering shipbuilding and metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Analysis by type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	1,436.0	176.7	40.3	181.6	266.7	292.6	144.4	115.7	90.2	127.8	336.4	81.7	1,017.9
1961	1,705.9	185.5	43.0	221.5	359.1	321.8	183.9	141.6	100.3	139.2	416.2	76.2	1,213.5
1962	1,575.1	188.0	32.1	219.7	315.7	279.3	179.3	121.5	100.8	138.7	387.9	67.3	1,119.9
1963	1,381.2	189.6	41.6	172.7	186.3	277.9	168.2	111.3	100.2	133.4	299.9	81.2	1,000.1
1964	1,560.8	213.5	47.4	214.8	156.2	331.8	162.1	150.9	115.5	168.6	342.4	97.7	1,120.7
1965	1,726.0	215.1	47.5	274.0	150.6	354.8	181.0	173.3	127.0	202.7	384.0	102.2	1,239.8
1966	1,773.7	203.3	78.1	304.8	151.5	361.6	193.5	164.3	111.1	205.8	363.4	98.3	1,312.0
1967	1,737.7	236.5	123.7	256.1	155.4	353.2	194 6	133 0	109.0	176.2	319.6	99.5	1,318.6
1968	1,851.2 (1,800.2)	*247.1	127.7	256.0	145.8	392.2	172.2	176.7	112.2	221.3	335.9	109.2	1,406.1 (1,355.1)*
1969	1,977.5 (2,028.5)	*238.8	102.9	296.4	167.9	394.0	208.7	189.4	121.3	258.1	390.1	115.9	1,471.5 (1,522.5)*
1970	2,129.8	246.4	82.8	382.3	256.4	422.3	233.4	170.9	134.2	201.1	391.2	114.7	1,623.9
1971	1,990.7	248.6	118.5	333.9	296.3	373.3	149.2	144.4	110.8	215.7	357.1	113.4	1,520.2
1972	1,737.5	259.1	101.7	240.5	254.5	343.2	96.9	119.9	102.2	219.5	306.3	121.2	1,310.0
1973	1,864.4	286.0	41.2	193.3	212.5	428.3	142.6	178.8	124.2	257.5	322.0	133.8	1,408.6
1974	2,087.1	294.5	44.6	241.2	255.5	476.4	161.2	198.3	152.7	262.7	360.8	144.4	1,581.9
1970 1st quarter	512.5	60.9	19.1	92.3	48.9	104.4	56.1	43.8	35.8	51.2	93.9	29.5	389.1
2nd quarter	534.6	65.8	21.2	93.9	58.7	106.2	59.4	44.9	33.7	50.8	99.1	29.1	406.4
3rd quarter	536.6	56.2	21.2	96.7	63.6	107.2	62.5	44.5	32.3	49.4	98.0	29.0	409.6
4th quarter	546.1	63.5	18.3	99.4	85.2	104.5	55.4	37.7	32.4	49.7	100.2	27.1	418.8
1971 1st quarter	512.8	62.2	25.5	88.7	73.0	103.2	40.3	40.8	27.8	51.3	91.1	28.0	393.7
2nd quarter	498.5	61.5	26.1	78.5	71.4	96.4	40.8	39.4	29.2	55.2	89.7	29.0	379.8
3rd quarter	497.1	62.2	31.8	84.8	77.0	89.9	36.5	32.2	27.3	55.4	87.0	27.2	382.9
4th quarter	482.3	62.7	35.1	81.9	74.9	83.8	31.6	32.0	26.5	53.8	89.3	29.2	363.8
1972 1st quarter	458.5	59.9	30.8	69.7	84.5	82.5	25.8	25.8	22.2	57.3	81.0	27.5	350.0
2nd quarter	428.6	63.2	27.0	62.8	62.3	80.8	22.7	30.1	25.5	54.2	77.7	28.9	322.0
3rd quarter	422.8	67.2	22.7	57.4	53.2	88.0	22.9	30.4	26.8	54.2	76.2	31.4	315.2
4th quarter	427.6	68.8	21.2	50.6	54.5	91.9	25.5	33.6	27.7	53.8	71.4	33.4	322.8
1973 1st quarter	457.8	74.1	18.8	49.9	58.8	97.1	32.0	39.2	30.3	57.6	73.9	33.3	350.6
2nd quarter	442.9	63.5	18.6	49.1	39.8	105.7	33.3	39.9	30.2	62.8	75.3	31.3	336.3
3rd quarter	487.6	71.5	14.2	47.4	58.9	110.7	37.7	48.7	31.6	66.9	86.8	34.3	366.5
4th quarter	476.1	76.9	−10.4	46.9	55.0	114.8	39.6	51.0	32.1	70.2	86.0	34.9	355.2
1974 1st quarter	519.1	77.8	9.4	53.9	56.0	122.3	41.7	50.5	35.3	72.2	90.7	35.7	392.7
2nd quarter	513.1	75.8	9.5	55.4	61.9	115.9	40.3	49.5	38.2	66.6	86.8	36.0	390.3
3rd quarter	515.7	72.6	11.8	60.6	59.2	119.0	39.9	50.9	38.4	63.3	88.5	36.9	390.3
4th quarter	539.2	68.3	13.9	71.3	78.4	119.2	39.3	47.4	40.8	60.6	94.8	35.8	408.6
1975 1st quarter	496.6	65.5	12.2	77.0	72.0	104.8	37.4	38.2	35.7	53.8	89.5	29.3	377.8
2nd quarter	459.4	57.5	13.7	75.4	71.3	93.5	34.4	31.7	31.3	50.6	80.1	26.3	353.0

The main revision to Q4 1973 is due to a disposal of plant to a leasing company. A corresponding addition has been made to the 'Other Industries' figures in Table 3.

TABLE 3 Fixed capital expenditure in the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industry group: Wholesale distribution	Retail distribution	Other industries	Analysis by type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	955	127	211	617	428	245	282
1961	1,075	136	235	705	490	261	324
1962	1,075	129	226	720	519	244	312
1963	1,146	140	242	765	510	282	355
1964	1,344	164	273	907	578	337	429
1965	1,372	163	255	953	586	342	444
1966	1,334	147	231	956	570	342	421
1967	1,407	170	225	1,012	616	338	453
1968	1,561 (1,554)*	166	283	1,112 (1,105)*	624	368	570 (563)*
1969	1,650 (1,657)*	160	295	1,195 (1,202)*	650	385	615 (622)*
1970	1,726	176	299	1,252	667	387	673
1971	1,801	185	334	1,283	753	355	694
1972	1,956	198	400	1,358	729	421	806
1973	2,114	197	442	1,475	753	454	907
1974	1,959	174	401	1,384	739	410	810
1970 1st quarter	420	43	76	301	161	95	165
2nd quarter	435	47	74	315	164	99	171
3rd quarter	431	46	75	310	166	96	169
4th quarter	440	40	74	326	176	96	168
1971 1st quarter	437	44	81	312	183	87	167
2nd quarter	447	47	86	314	185	92	169
3rd quarter	460	47	85	328	193	89	178
4th quarter	457	47	81	329	192	86	179
1972 1st quarter	463	49	91	324	177	99	187
2nd quarter	491	50	96	345	183	104	205
3rd quarter	491	47	104	341	177	107	207
4th quarter	510	53	110	348	193	111	207
1973 1st quarter	526	51	104	371	195	113	219
2nd quarter	515	50	113	353	191	107	217
3rd quarter	528	48	115	365	192	116	220
4th quarter	545	48	110	387	174	119	251
1974 1st quarter	511	46	101	364	193	107	211
2nd quarter	487	43	96	348	184	102	201
3rd quarter	485	46	96	344	185	101	199
4th quarter	476	39	108	329	177	101	199
1975 1st quarter	434	35	87	311	176	86	172
2nd quarter	434	34	93	307	170	76	188

The main revision to Q4 1973 is due to an acquisition of plant from a manufacturing company. A corresponding reduction has been made to Table 2.

TABLE 4 Fixed capital expenditure at current prices of manufacturing, distributive and service industries

£ million

Period	Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry
1960	1,912	1,021	728	162
1961	2,213	1,248	833	132
1962	2,148	1,182	859	107
1963	2,094	1,068	942	84
1964	2,477	1,232	1,122	123
1965	2,694	1,423	1,171	100
1966	2,787	1,517	1,172	99
1967	2,861	1,485	1,236	140
1968	3,304	1,639	1,418	247
1969	3,597	1,822	1,558	217
1970	4,220	2,130	1,726	364
1971	4,513	2,187	1,942	384
1972	4,836	2,042	2,241	553
1973	5,772	2,428	2,709	635
1974	6,800	3,242	2,956	603
1970 1st quarter	939	465	404	71
2nd quarter	1,033	511	427	95
3rd quarter	1,043	546	420	77
4th quarter	1,205	608	476	122
1971 1st quarter	1,044	523	457	65
2nd quarter	1,098	519	471	108
3rd quarter	1,136	560	483	93
4th quarter	1,234	585	532	118
1972 1st quarter	1,132	512	515	105
2nd quarter	1,166	476	550	140
3rd quarter	1,161	503	546	111
4th quarter	1,378	551	630	197
1973 1st quarter	1,383	565	653	166
2nd quarter	1,296	536	642	118
3rd quarter	1,401	636	656	109
4th quarter	1,692	692	758	242
1974 1st quarter	1,526	722	714	90
2nd quarter	1,543	723	702	118
3rd quarter	1,722	821	726	174
4th quarter	2,010	975	814	221
1975 1st quarter	1,770	877	754	139
2nd quarter	1,743	841	771	131

NOTES TO TABLES

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1968 edition:

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX

Distributive Trades Order XXIII

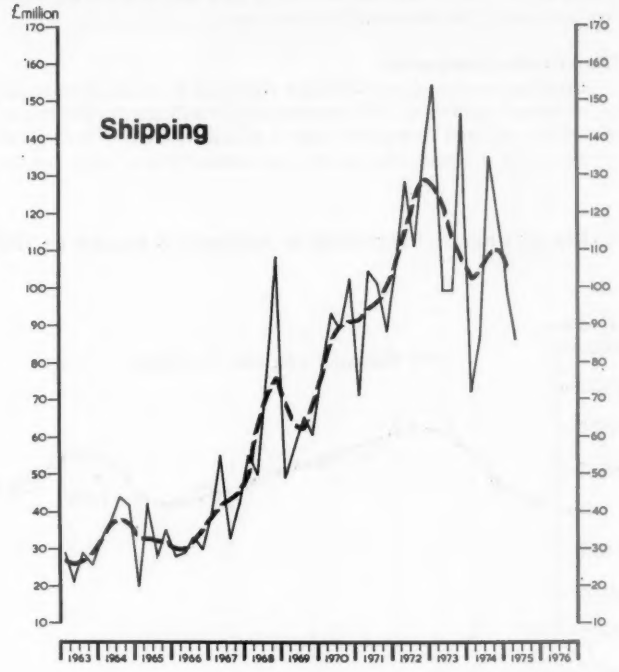
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses)

Retail MLH 820, 821

Other Industries Order XX (Construction); XXII (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 706 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 707 – Air Transport and 708 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XXIV (Insurance, Banking, Finance and Business Services) including leasing by Finance Houses and similar Businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXVI (Miscellaneous Services).

The estimates, with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in Table 2, are shown to the nearest £m but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also, there may be an apparent discrepancy between the totals and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted



Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the second quarter of 1975

Manufacturing industry

Revised figures indicate that manufacturers' stocks fell by about £120 million at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the second quarter of 1975. This is a small revision to the overall provisional estimate but the asset pattern has changed somewhat. Revised estimates show falls of about £60 million in stocks of materials and fuel and in work in progress and a small fall in stocks of finished goods.

Metal manufacturing was the only industry group continuing to build up stocks. The largest destocking occurred in the food, drink and tobacco, and in the 'other manufacturing' industries.

The first quarter estimate has been further revised and now shows a small fall in total stocks of manufacturing industry.

TABLE 1 Value of physical increase of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1974	14,581	10,753	1,918	1,910
1970	363	325	68	−30
1971	−106	−148	52	−10
1972	−138	−175	48	−11
1973	832	396	102	334
1974	679	666	81	−68
1970 1st quarter	29	54	5	−30
2nd quarter	141	119	18	4
3rd quarter	83	70	16	−3
4th quarter	110	82	29	−1
1971 1st quarter	8	26	14	−32
2nd quarter	−69	−95	26	—
3rd quarter	−26	−42	9	8
4th quarter	−19	−36	3	14
1972 1st quarter	−73	−72	17	−18
2nd quarter	−47	−81	1	33
3rd quarter	−45	−35	6	−16
4th quarter	27	13	24	−10
1973 1st quarter	254	166	37	51
2nd quarter	277	88	3	185
3rd quarter	123	46	29	47
4th quarter	179	96	32	51
1974 1st quarter	−72	−31	18	−59
2nd quarter	261	191	43	27
3rd quarter	357	368	3	−14
4th quarter	134	139	17	−22
1975 1st quarter r	−92	−4	−31	−57
2nd quarter r	−225	−121	−52	−52

Estimates of the stocks/production ratio have also been amended following revisions to the index of production. The ratio is now estimated to have been 109.5 at the end of June which is the highest it has been since the series was first constructed.

Distributive industries

According to revised estimates, the reduction in wholesalers' stocks in the second quarter of 1975 was about £50 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted (compared with a provisional estimate of a fall of about £70 million). The decline was attributable to reductions in stocks held by general wholesale distributors and by dealers in coal builders' materials, etc., partly offset by an increase in stocks held by dealers in industrial materials and machinery. Retailers' stocks also declined in the second quarter by some £50 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted.

Note

The estimation of physical change in stock is subject to greater error when price increases are larger, and this should be borne in mind in using the figures.

Value of physical increase in industry's stocks at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

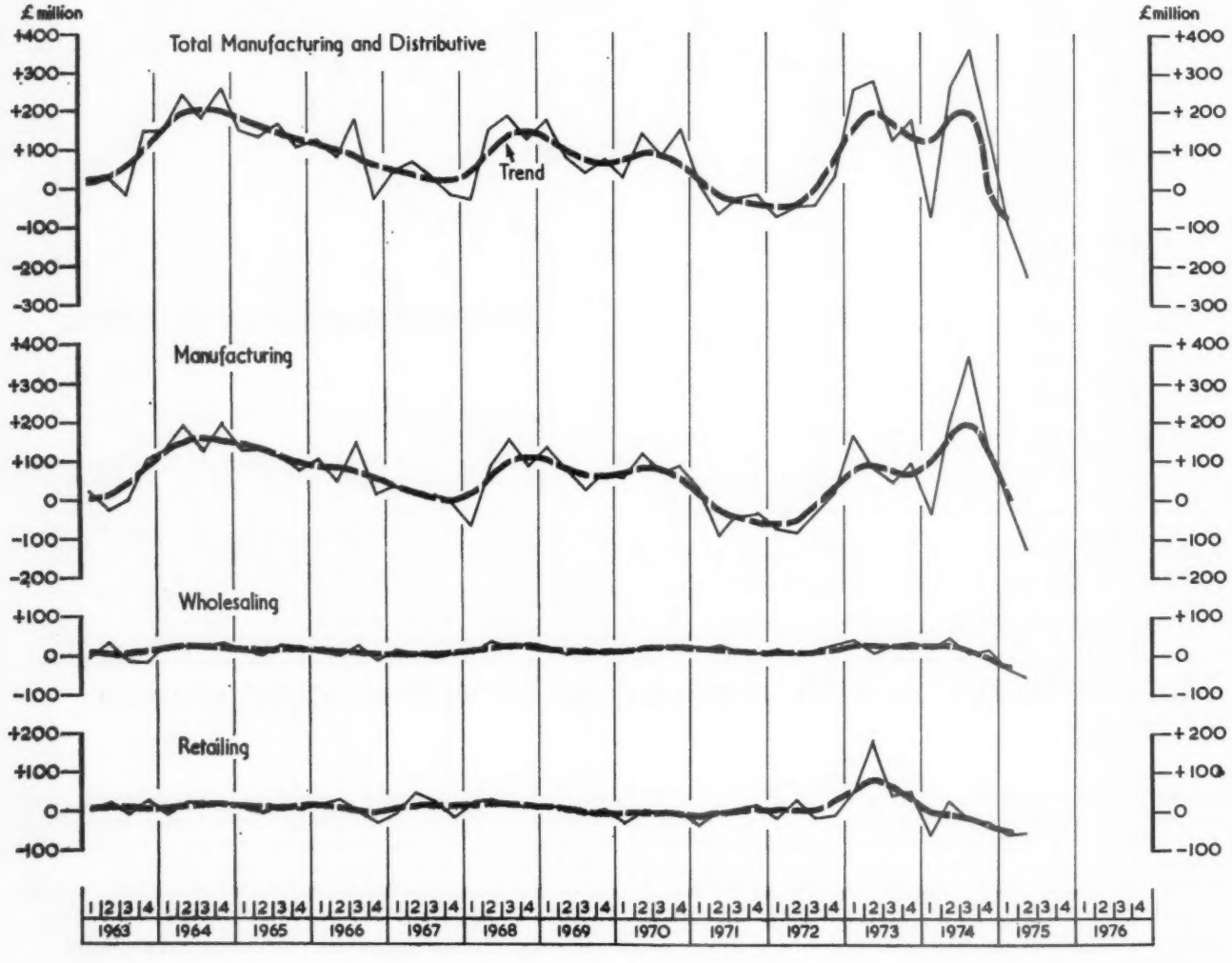


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TABLE 2 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by manufacturing industry at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Analysis by industry group							Analysis by type of asset		
	All manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at end 1974	10,753	1,421	1,140	790	5,305	917	1,181	3,925	4,103	2,725
1970	325	11	43	50	222	1	−1	113	122	90
1971	−148	11	17	5	−164	−14	−3	−146	−98	96
1972	−175	18	5	−44	−118	−52	17	−42	3	−136
1973	396	69	80	−13	224	13	22	243	246	−93
1974	666	78	172	26	265	46	80	278	106	283
1970 1st quarter	54	6	19	−5	16	9	9	13	2	39
2nd quarter	119	6	4	17	96	1	−6	56	63	1
3rd quarter	70	4	12	15	43	—	−5	35	12	23
4th quarter	82	−6	8	23	67	−10	1	10	45	27
1971 1st quarter	26	8	−5	39	−27	8	4	−23	−22	71
2nd quarter	−95	−7	15	−28	−39	−32	−4	−48	−59	12
3rd quarter	−42	−10	−2	−8	−24	6	−4	−40	−9	6
4th quarter	−36	21	9	2	−74	4	1	−35	−8	7
1972 1st quarter	−72	7	14	−43	−23	−13	−15	−20	3	−55
2nd quarter	−81	11	−21	4	−72	−13	11	−56	16	−41
3rd quarter	−35	−4	7	−5	−20	−16	4	7	−15	−27
4th quarter	13	5	5	−1	−3	−11	18	27	−1	−13
1973 1st quarter	166	2	16	39	78	−5	35	60	97	9
2nd quarter	88	16	30	−5	53	5	−11	68	52	−33
3rd quarter	46	30	16	−17	18	5	−5	37	51	−42
4th quarter	96	22	18	−30	76	9	3	78	46	−28
1974 1st quarter	−31	22	39	−39	−26	−1	−27	49	−12	−68
2nd quarter	191	18	38	—	58	28	49	58	27	105
3rd quarter	368	56	74	36	129	27	46	143	67	158
4th quarter	139	−18	20	29	103	−8	12	28	24	87
1975 1st quarter r	−4	−18	−17	71	−3	—	−36	−132	9	119
2nd quarter r	−121	−57	−16	21	−10	−18	−42	−56	−59	−7

TABLE 3 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by wholesalers at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted £ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1974	1,918	1,182	160	576
1970	68	15	—	53
1971	52	41	−3	14
1972	48	41	11	−3
1973	102	127	−1	−24
1974	81	6	—	75
1970 1st quarter	5	−3	1	6
2nd quarter	18	10	−3	11
3rd quarter	16	−4	−2	21
4th quarter	29	11	4	14
1971 1st quarter	14	3	1	11
2nd quarter	26	20	1	5
3rd quarter	9	12	—	−3
4th quarter	3	6	−4	2
1972 1st quarter	17	2	1	14
2nd quarter	1	4	2	−5
3rd quarter	6	22	2	−18
4th quarter	24	13	7	5
1973 1st quarter	37	37	−1	1
2nd quarter	3	13	3	−13
3rd quarter	29	41	1	−13
4th quarter	32	36	−4	—
1974 1st quarter	18	19	6	−7
2nd quarter	43	21	1	22
3rd quarter	3	−22	−4	29
4th quarter	17	−12	−2	31
1975 1st quarter	−31	−52	12	9
2nd quarter r	−52	−52	−11	11

TABLE 4 Increase in the book value of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1974	24,909	18,621	3,418	2,870
1970	1,301	1,038	162	101
1971	761	471	160	130
1972	900	579	217	104
1973	3,348	2,318	593	437
1974	6,307	5,059	779	469
1970 1st quarter	323	288	16	18
2nd quarter	351	293	26	33
3rd quarter	266	174	78	14
4th quarter	362	284	43	36
1971 1st quarter	258	211	29	19
2nd quarter	293	180	60	53
3rd quarter	111	28	70	12
4th quarter	99	53	—	46
1972 1st quarter	76	50	5	22
2nd quarter	185	103	25	57
3rd quarter	239	138	106	−5
4th quarter	400	288	82	30
1973 1st quarter	588	425	71	92
2nd quarter	663	490	88	85
3rd quarter	943	600	239	104
4th quarter	1,154	804	194	156
1974 1st quarter	1,761	1,487	204	70
2nd quarter	1,845	1,428	224	193
3rd quarter	1,526	1,240	199	87
4th quarter	1,175	904	152	119
1975 1st quarter	956	886	−16	86
2nd quarter r	622	579	−25	68

Book Values exclude VAT. Purchase Tax payable on retailer's stock prior to the second quarter of 1973.

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition)

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX

Distributive Trades Order XXII:

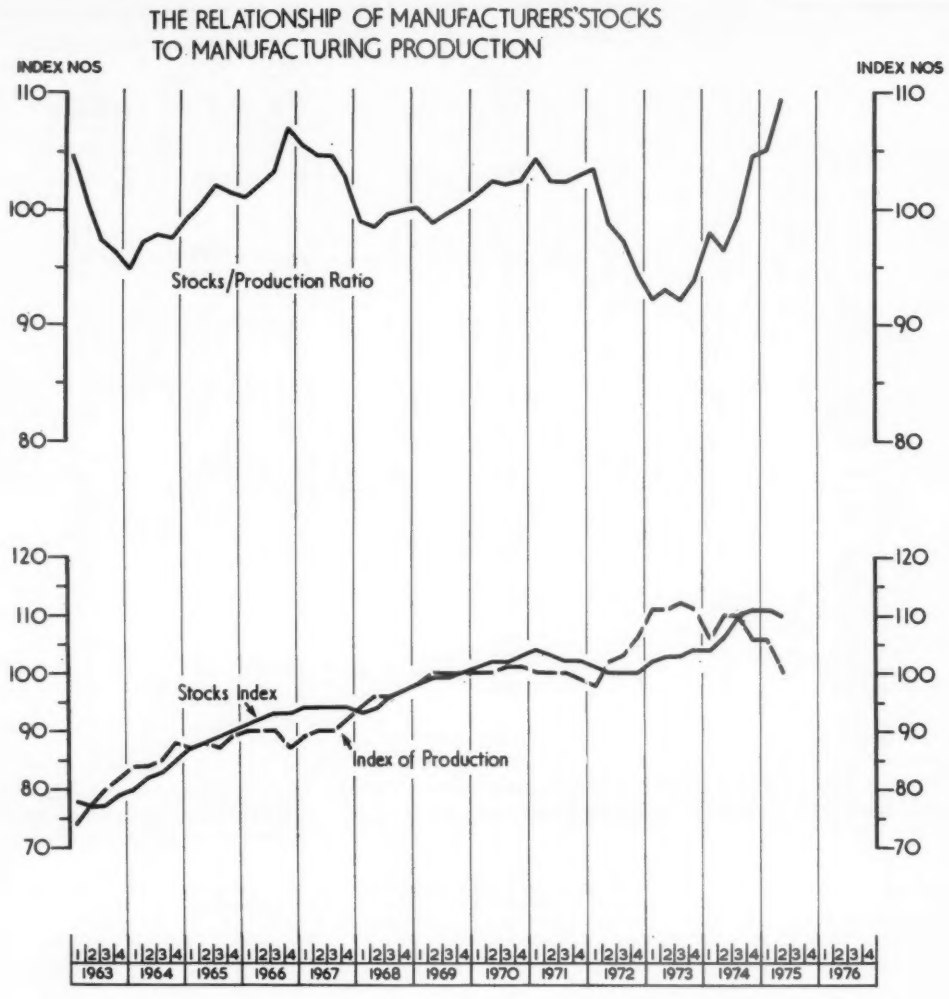
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.

TABLE 5 The relationship of manufacturers' stocks to manufacturing production

Index numbers – 4th quarter 1969 = 100
Seasonally adjusted

	Stock levels at 1970 prices	Production (with 1970 net output weight)	Ratio of stocks to production
1966 Q 1	91	90	100.9
2	92	90	101.9
3	93	90	103.1
4	93	87	106.7
1967 Q 1	94	89	105.4
2	94	90	104.6
3	94	90	104.5
4	94	92	102.6
1968 Q 1	93	94	98.8
2	94	96	98.4
3	96	96	99.5
4	97	97	99.8
1969 Q 1	98	98	100.0
2	99	100	98.7
3	99	100	99.5
4	100	100	100.0
1970 Q 1	101	100	101.0
2	102	100	102.2
3	102	101	101.9
4	103	101	102.2
1971 Q 1	104	100	104.0
2	103	100	102.2
3	102	100	102.1
4	102	99	102.6
1972 Q 1	101	98	103.2
2	100	102	98.5
3	100	103	97.0
4	100	106	94.3
1973 Q 1	102	111	91.9
2	103	111	92.8
3	103	112	92.1
4	104	111	93.6
1974 Q 1	104	107	97.4
2	106	110	96.3
3	110	110	99.5
4	111	106	104.4
1975 Q 1	111	106	105.0
2	110	100	109.5



(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter; the index of production refers to production during the quarter.
(2) The 1970 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1969 for the purpose of this table.
(3) The index numbers of the stocks production ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

Manufacturers' stocks in July

It is provisionally estimated that manufacturers' stocks fell by about £80 million at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in July. It is likely that the major fall was in stocks of materials and fuel although stocks of all three assets appear to have been reduced.

Monthly figures from January 1975 adjusted to agree (apart from rounding) with the quarterly figures published in the preceding article are shown below.

	£ million, 1970 prices seasonally adjusted
1975 January	no change
February r	+40
March r	−40
April	+10
May	−20
June	−110
July	−80

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Production of man-made fibres in August

In the three months ended August 1975 the volume of production of man-made fibres, seasonally adjusted, was estimated to have been 2 per cent less than in the three months ended in May 1975. Total production by weight of man-made fibres in the period January-August 1975 was 19 per cent lower than in the period January-August 1974; output of continuous filament decreased by 16 per cent and staple fibre decreased by 21 per cent.

Man-made fibre production

Thousand metric tons

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1968	539.1	241.8	297.4
1969	553.9	252.5	301 5
1970	599.4	257 6	341.9
1971	613.1	276.4	336.7
1972	626.5	264.0	362.5
1973	730.8	305.6	425.3
1974	627.6	271.0	356.6
1974 1st quarter	174.0	69.9	104.1
2nd quarter	175.1	71.7	103.4
3rd quarter	149.9	67.1	82.7
4th quarter	128.6	62.3	66.3
1975 1st quarter	129.1	56.4	72.7
2nd quarter	148.8	61.9	86.9
1974 April	63.9	25.6	38.3
May	55.9	24.9	31.0
June	55.3	21.1	34.2
July	55.6	22.8	32.8
August	48.5	21.3	27.2
September	45.9	23.1	22 8
October	50.7	25.2	25.5
November	43.1	20.7	22.4
December	34.7	16.4	18.3
1975 January	42.1	18.2	24.0
February	42.6	17.6	25.0
March	44.3	20.6	23.7
April	48.1	20.0	28.1
May	53.6	22.3	31.4
June	47.0	19.6	27.4
July	47.0	19.3	27.7
August	40.8	17.9	22.8

Index of the volume of production

1970 = 100

1968	87
1969	92
1970	100
1971	106
1972	107
1973	127
1974	111

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1974 1st quarter	120	117
2nd quarter	119	116
3rd quarter	109	117
4th quarter	96	95
1975 1st quarter	92	90
2nd quarter	104	101
1974 April	131	129
May	116	112
June	110	107
July	113	119
August	106	120
September	109	110
October	116	114
November	99	95
December	74	76
1975 January	85	82
February	95	94
March	96	93
April	103	102
May	111	107
June	98	95
July	95	100
August	89	101

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1973, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1974 are incorporated.

Tel. 01-212 0017 or 01-212 6474.

Sales by wholesale textile houses

Sales by wholesale textile houses in July showed an increase of 7 per cent on a year earlier, compared with an increase of 4 per cent in May and a decrease of 2 per cent in June.

The value of stocks at the end of July was 2 per cent higher than a year earlier.

TABLE 1 Total sales and stocks

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 = 100

	Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966	110	*−3*	..	..
1967	104	*−5*	..	..
1968	108	*4*	..	..
1969	103	*−5*	..	..
1970	107	*4*	..	..
1971	115	*8*	..	..
1972	121	*5*	..	..
1973	134	*11*	..	..
1974	147	*9*	..	..
1973 1st quarter	120	*18*	184	*12*
2nd quarter	123	*11*	171	*17*
3rd quarter	130	*6*	173	*12*
4th quarter	163	*10*	204	*21*
1974 1st quarter	134	*12*	189	*3*
2nd quarter	131	*7*	202	*18*
3rd quarter	148	*13*	194	*12*
4th quarter	173	*6*	198	*−3*
1975 1st quarter	143	*7*	219	*16*
2nd quarter	135	*3*	197	*−2*
1974 July	117	*9*	205	*19*
August	141	*13*	207	*15*
September	185	*16*	194	*12*
October	206	*12*	192	*18*
November	156	*1*	222	*10*
December	158	*5*	198	*−3*
1975 January	99	*18*	205	*15*
February	155	*15*	213	*16*
March	176	*−3*	219	*16*
April	149	*7*	195	*8*
May	128	*4*	213	*3*
June	130	*−2*	197	*−2*
July	125	*7*	210	*2*

TABLE 2 Analysis by department

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks‡
	July 1975	Jan.-July 1975	July 1975
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	4	1	−18
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	25	22	28
Women's underwear	32	10	17
Women's hose and children's socks	3	−15	-10
Women's millinery	18	8	—
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	7	4	41
Children's wear	−6	−9	−20
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	−25	−7	19
Gloves	−2	−16	8
Piece-goods and nets	11	−1	−39
Household textiles	2	2	−20
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	13	14	5
Boots and shoes	9	−2	—
Total†	7	6	2

† Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
‡ Values at cost.

Notes

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, the Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP (tel. 01-580 2902).

National Food Survey Household food consumption in the second quarter (April-June, 1975)

The main results of the National Food Survey for the second quarter of 1975 are summarised in the accompanying tables. The estimates are derived from records provided by a sample of 1,831 households throughout Great Britain.

Average expenditure on food bought for consumption in the home (excluding sweets and soft drinks) rose by 29p (8.5 per cent), compared with the previous quarter, to £3.75 per person per week, while the general level of food prices paid by housewives rose by 6.8 per cent. Nearly half of the increase in expenditure was due to seasonal increases in spending on potatoes, other fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, and about a third to increased purchases of convenience foods. Compared with the second quarter of 1974, expenditure per head rose by 68p (22.3 per cent) in response to an increase of 23.1 per cent in the general level of food prices paid by housewives.

Household consumption of liquid milk was maintained at 4.83 pints per person per week in the second quarter of 1975, despite the price increase of 1p per pint on March 2. A partial recovery in purchases of condensed milk to 0.14 pints was also recorded. Average consumption of cheese continued to rise in the first few weeks of the second quarter but fell away a little during May and June, averaging 3.84 oz per person per week for the quarter as a whole, the same as a year previously. The substitution of butter for margarine was resumed in the second quarter of 1975 after a temporary reversal in the first quarter, and there were no significant changes in consumption of other fats.

Although the average price paid for eggs rose from 36.8p per dozen in the first quarter of 1975 to 38.6p in the second quarter, this was equivalent to a decrease of 4 per cent in real terms and was accompanied by a small increase in consumption to 4.16 eggs per person per week. Household purchases of sugar remained at 10.1 oz per person per week, nearly 30 per cent less than in the corresponding period of the previous year when, however, the average price had been 5.3p per lb compared with 14.4p in April-June 1975. Consumption of preserves fell sharply from the unusually high level of about 2.8 oz, which it had attained in the two previous quarters, to 2.24 oz. In contrast, expenditure on artificial sweeteners rose further to 0.09p per person per week, twice as much as in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Household consumption of red carcase meat fell from the exceptionally high average of 16.1 oz in the previous quarter to 14.1 oz, over three-quarters of the decrease being in consumption of beef and the remainder pork. Part of the decrease was seasonal, but over a third can be explained by the run-down of the beef token scheme during April. During the first quarter of the year, pensioner households bought on average 13.2 oz of beef per person per week, of which 6.0 oz was bought with the aid of these tokens; during the second quarter, they bought on average only 9.0 oz, of which about 0.8 oz was made with the aid of tokens, issued before the end of March. Averaged over the whole sample, purchases with beef tokens accounted for 0.8 oz out of 9.1 oz in the first quarter but under 0.1 oz out of 7.5 oz in the second quarter.

The decrease in consumption of carcase meat was made good in

TABLE 1 Estimates of average household food consumption

oz per person per week (a)

	Year 1973	Year 1974	2nd quarter 1974	1st quarter 1975	2nd quarter 1975
Liquid milk (pints)	4.75	4.74	4.75	4.83	4.83
Other milk (eq. pints)	0.38	0.35	0.35	0.27	0.31
Cheese	3.75	3.74	3.83	3.90	3.84
Butter	5.24	5.61	5.59	5.63	5.80
Margarine	3.03	2.60	2.59	2.63	2.47
Lard and compound fats	1.83	1.82	1.81	1.92	1.95
Eggs: purchases (number)	4.11	3.94	4.06	3.92	4.01
consumption (number)	4.23	4.09	4.26	4.12	4.16
Preserves	2.51	2.47	2.34	2.83	2.24
Sugar	13.69	13.03	13.80	10.08	10.09
Beef and veal	6.31	7.41	6.74	9.11	7.45
Mutton and lamb	4.44	4.11	3.71	4.18	4.24
Pork	3.00	3.20	3.82	2.77	2.37
Bacon and ham, uncooked	4.41	4.18	4.26	3.95	3.96
Bacon and ham, cooked (including canned)	0.93	0.93	1.01	0.96	1.01
Poultry and cooked chicken	6.09	5.18	5.39	5.22	5.62
Other cooked meat (not canned)	0.58	0.62	0.71	0.50	0.72
Other canned meat	2.45	2.09	2.23	2.02	2.15
Offals	1.17	1.05	0.96	1.29	1.16
Sausages, uncooked	3.41	3.50	3.48	3.07	3.17
Other meat products:					
meat pies and sausage rolls (ready-to eat)	0.75	0.64	0.66	0.77	0.88
all other (not frozen)	2.24	2.24	2.30	2.21	2.21
Fish, fresh and processed	2.97	2.76	2.70	2.97	2.55
Canned fish	0.68	0.60	0.55	0.58	0.72
Fish and fish products, frozen	1.06	0.96	1.01	1.01	1.18
Fresh green vegetables	12.48	12.70	11.12	11.30	10.63
Tomatoes, fresh	3.82	3.74	3.84	2.15	3.87
Other fresh vegetables	10.11	10.20	8.00	11.44	7.65
Frozen vegetables	2.78	2.66	2.94	2.91	3.93
Canned tomatoes	0.91	0.94	0.96	1.11	1.06
Canned peas	2.76	2.76	3.28	2.69	3.00
Canned beans	3.78	3.58	3.70	3.48	3.90
Potatoes (excluding processed)					
purchases	43.26	41.58	41.31	46.01	40.83
consumption	45.93	45.66	42.93	49.07	41.87
Citrus fruit	5.24	5.58	5.27	6.97	5.69
Bananas	2.95	2.86	3.04	2.68	3.10
Apples	6.66	7.08	6.83	6.54	6.13
All other fresh fruit	3.05	3.27	2.73	1.51	2.45
Canned fruit	4.49	3.70	3.99	3.28	3.88
Dried fruit, nuts and fruit and nut products	1.19	1.20	0.67	1.02	0.83
Flour	5.25	5.30	4.46	5.75	4.38
White bread	27.58	28.24	29.92	26.99	27.91
Brown, wholewheat and wholemeal bread	2.76	2.64	2.34	3.12	3.34
Other bread	3.08	2.62	2.69	2.61	2.72
Buns, scones and teacakes	1.07	0.94	0.90	1.36	0.98
Cakes and pastries	3.74	3.51	3.44	3.12	3.21
Chocolate biscuits	1.25	1.12	1.11	0.95	0.90
Other biscuits	4.57	4.51	4.57	4.36	4.76
Breakfast cereals	2.95	2.88	2.86	2.93	3.08
Oatmeal and oat products	0.46	0.53	0.41	0.60	0.37
Canned milk puddings	1.72	1.57	1.80	1.60	1.48
Tea	2.16	2.24	3.25	2.22	2.13
Instant coffee	0.47	0.51	0.46	0.52	0.47
Canned soups	3.58	3.46	3.16	3.80	2.44
Pickles and sauces	1.57	1.55	1.59	1.60	1.82

(a) Except where otherwise stated.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

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part by the increase from 20.9 oz to 21.8 oz per person per week for all other kinds of meat. Within the latter group, the most important changes were increases from 5.2 oz to 5.6 oz for poultry and from 2.5 oz to 2.9 oz for cooked or canned meats. Consumption of fish was little changed at 4.45 oz per person per week, a decrease in purchases of fresh white fish being largely offset by increased purchases of frozen white fish and of canned fish.

Consumption of potatoes averaged 41.9 oz per person per week compared with 42.9 oz in the corresponding period of 1974, but a greater proportion were old potatoes since supplies of the new season's crop were at a lower level this year and by June were commanding an average price of around 10p per lb. This resulted in increased demand for frozen chips and other frozen potato products, especially by freezer-owning households; the latter also increased their purchases of frozen peas and beans, and recorded unusually large purchases of other frozen vegetables.

Consumption of fresh green vegetables was a little lower than a year previously, principally because of reduced purchases of fresh peas and beans, and there was some substitution of cabbage for cauliflower; consumption of fresh tomatoes was fully maintained at 3.87 oz, and purchases of canned vegetables increased from 9.85 oz to 10.03 oz. A lower level of consumption of apples, soft fruit and stone fruit than in the second quarter of 1974 was, to some extent, offset by increased consumption of pears, bananas, fruit juices, and some citrus fruits.

Household purchases of flour fell from 5.75 oz per person per week in the previous quarter to 4.38 oz, and so reverting to about the same level as in the second quarter of 1974. However, although purchases of bread rose from 32.7 oz to 34.0 oz, they were nearly 1 oz less than a year previously. Compared with the previous quarter there was some replacement of buns, scones and teacakes by cakes and pastries, of chocolate biscuits by other biscuits, and of oatmeal by other breakfast cereals. Purchases of tea and of coffee were much the same as a year previously.

Table 3 shows that the nutritional consequences of these changes were small although, as in the first quarter of 1975, low energy intakes were recorded because of reduced sugar purchases. Nutritional values are traditionally low in this quarter immediately preceding the summer variety of fresh food; nevertheless the average levels of protein, minerals and vitamins are broadly similar to those in the past few quarters, especially after allowance has been made for the methodological changes which were introduced recently.

TABLE 2 Estimates of average household food expenditure

per person per week

	Year 1973	Year 1974	2nd quarter 1974	1st quarter 1975	2nd quarter 1975
Total household food expenditure	£2.74	£3.10	£3.07	£3.46	£3.75
	p	p	p	p	p
Liquid milk	25.72	22.88	22.10	25.80	28.96
Other milk	2.73	3.06	2.94	2.95	3.58
Cheese	7.93	8.77	8.83	9.93	10.45
Butter	6.92	7.78	7.48	9.27	9.97
Margarine	2.69	3.13	3.05	4.04	3.81
Lard and compound cooking fats	1.25	1.94	1.90	2.50	2.47
Eggs	11.01	12.31	12.23	12.02	12.93
Preserves	2.13	2.54	2.32	3.84	3.29
Sugar	4.19	5 23	4 55	8.95	9.10
Beef and veal	21.92	26.62	24.58	32.98	29.36
Mutton and Lamb	11.15	11.68	10.64	12.09	13.17
Pork	8.06	9.01	9.20	8.99	8.89
Bacon and ham, uncooked	12.35	13.82	13.10	14.43	15.19
Bacon and ham, cooked (including canned)	3.91	4.58	5.02	4.86	5.35
Poultry and cooked chicken	9.47	9.16	9.47	10.61	12.00
Other cooked meat (not canned)	1.89	2.44	2.62	2.18	3.05
Other canned meat	5.19	5.38	5.71	5.53	5.57
Offals	2.59	2.73	2.55	3.53	3.19
Sausages, uncooked	5.63	6.56	6.49	6.24	6.66
Other meat products: meat pies and sausage rolls (ready -to-eat)	1.24	1.29	1.31	1.74	2.05
all others (not frozen)	4.57	5.28	5.54	5.67	5.82
Fish, fresh and processed	7.29	8.38	8.07	9.73	9.03
Canned fish	2.01	2.26	1.99	2.48	3.12
Fish and fish products, frozen	2.62	2.88	3.13	3.04	3.72
Fresh green vegetables	4,81	5.58	6.34	5.48	7.22
Tomatoes, fresh	3.94	4.23	6.14	3.98	8.09
Other fresh vegetables	4.89	5.54	5.47	6.56	6.92
Frozen vegetables	2.67	2.91	3.19	3.62	4.89
Canned tomatoes	0.57	0.87	0.88	0.11	1.06
Canned peas	1.26	1.59	1.80	1.88	2.16
Canned beans	1.85	2.56	2.63	2.83	3.20
Potatoes (excluding processed)	6.82	7.92	9.96	7.89	12.78
Citrus fruit	2.90	3.03	3.18	4.62	4.13
Bananas	1.86	2.18	2.27	2.29	2.87
Apples	4.08	4.32	4.69	5.08	6.00
All other fresh fruit	2.08	2.54	2.05	1.26	2.20
Canned fruit	3.37	3.66	3.71	3.77	4.49
Dried fruit, nuts and fruit and nut products	1.74	2.23	1.20	2.10	1.74
Flour	1.42	2.13	1.85	2.32	1.81
White bread	11.32	14.69	15.63	15.16	16.69
Brown, wholewheat and wholemeal bread	1.46	1.78	1.58	2.17	2.51
Other bread	2.83	3.14	3.17	3.35	3.76
Buns, scones and teacakes	1.21	1.36	1.35	2.14	1.65
Cakes and pastries	5.94	6.95	6.64	7.16	7.96
Chocolate biscuits	2.34	2.79	2.67	2.98	2.96
Other biscuits	4.82	5.98	5.73	7.24	8.15
Breakfast cereals	2.94	3.70	3.53	4.43	4.98
Oatmeal and oat products	0.28	0.45	0.32	0.59	0.37
Canned milk puddings	0.78	0.85	0.95	1.06	1.06
Tea	4.79	5.49	5.17	5.76	5.85
Instant coffee	3.24	3.83	3.32	4.34	3.96
Canned soups	1.97	2.26	1.92	3.13	2.15
Pickles and sauces	1,51	1.77	1.72	2.18	2.60
Other foods	19.97	23.52	22.90	25.93	29.77

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

TABLE 3 Nutritional value of household food as a percentage of recommended intakes (a) (b)

	National averages					Households with four or more children			
	Year 1973	Year 1974	2nd quarter 1974	1st quarter 1975	2nd quarter 1975	Year 1973	Year 1974	Averages of the April-June quarters in the three most recent years	Averages for year ended June 1975
Energy	104	101	99	95	94	94	95	87	94
Protein	124	123	121	121	119	109	112	105	113
Calcium	193	192	190	186	187	158	163	155	167
Iron	118	108	105	105	103	100	95	91	95
Thiamin	134	125	124	122	120	130	125	123	126
Riboflavin	132	129	127	127	125	127	127	124	130
Nicotinic acid equivalent	193	189	185	186	181	180	185	174	189
Vitamin C	189	181	171	155	172	158	159	134	164
Vitamin A (retinol equivalent)	190	183	180	199	192	172	172	165	179
Vitamin D (c)	89	83	81	79	82	79	70	68	70

(a) Department of Health and Social Security. *Recommended Intakes of Nutrients for the United Kingdom* Reports on Public Health and Medical Subjects, No. 120, HMSO. 1969.
(b) All values make allowance for wastage in the home of 10 per cent of the edible portion of food bought, for expected losses of nutrients during cooking.
(c) The Survey does not evaluate welfare and pharmaceutical sources of this (or any other) vitamin. Furthermore, most adults need no dietary Vitamin D, since they obtain all they need from the action of sunlight on the skin.

Official Receivers' offices

Official Receivers are responsible for the administration of cases in bankruptcy and compulsory liquidation. Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Official Receiver

High Court of Justice
Senior Official Receiver: J. B. Clemetson

Bankruptcy
Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY (Tel: 01-405 7641)
Official Receivers: D. A. Thorne; J. Tye

Companies Winding-up
Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD
(Tel: 01-583 8931)
Official Receivers: L. R. Bates; N. Saddler; D. A. Williams

Birmingham
Commercial Union House, Martineau Square, Birmingham B2 4UP
(Tel: 021-236 8831/7)
A. D. Gwyther; J. F. Hirst

Bournemouth
Burlington Arcade, Bournemouth BH1 2JS
(Tel: 0202-28208/9)
R. F. Savage

Bradford
West Riding House, Cheapside, Bradford BD1 4LJ
(Tel: 0274-33651/2)
V. Duffy

Brighton
Windsor House (East Entrance), 30-35 Edward Street, Brighton BN2 2JZ
(Tel: 0273-64301/4
J. F. O'Reilly

Bristol
Sun Alliance House, 4 Colston Avenue, Bristol BS1 4BN
(Tel: 0272-290268)
D. S. Clackett

Cambridge
49 Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2 1LT
(Tel: 0223-53930 and 59646)
W. J. Llewellyn

Canterbury
Lombard House, 12-17 Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury CT1 2NQ
(Tel: 0227-62070 and 65037)
A. R. Haigh

Cardiff
3rd Floor, Hayes House, The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 2UG
(Tel: 0222-290268)
B. J. Longley

Chester
Dee Hills Park, Chester CH3 5AR
(Tel: 0244-21471/2)
J. Carney

Croydon
Park House, 22 Park Street, Croydon CR9 1TX
(Tel: 01-681 2633)
R. A. D. Copper

Exeter
Eastgate House, High Street, Exeter EX4 3JU
(Tel: 0392-55445)
A. J. Seldon

Gloucester
Grosvenor House, Station Road, Gloucester GL1 1ST
(Tel: 0452-21658/9)
H. W. Kirkwood

Hull
Beverley House, St. Stephen's Square, Hull HU1 3XF
(Tel: 0482-23720 and 23729)
J. E. Friend

Ipswich
St. Clare House, Greyfriars, Ipswich IP1 1LX
(Tel: 0473-56731)
T. A. Tuck

Leeds
Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds LS1 5BX
(Tel: 0532-458011)
K. Matthewson

Leicester
Prospect House, 94 Regent Road, Leicester LE1 7DE
(Tel: 0533-22251)
H. Roach

Liverpool
West Africa House, 25 Water Street, Liverpool L2 0RQ
(Tel: 051-236 9131/2)
K. Matthewson

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Townbury House, 11 Blackfriars Street, Salford M3 5AB
(Tel: 061-832 2471)
K. A. Miller; A. N. Percy

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3rd Floor, 4 St. Nicholas Buildings, St. Nicholas Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1RF (Tel: 0632-21104/5)
F. Durkin

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6 Cheyne Walk, Northampton NN1 5QA
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Davey House, Castle Meadow, Norwich NOR O2D
(Tel: 0603-28983/4)
T. A. Tuck

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1 Collin Street, Nottingham NG1 7EP
(Tel: 0602-51596/8)
W. W. Jordan

Plymouth
63 New George Street, Plymouth PL1 1RD
(Tel: 0752-68554)
A. J. Seldon

Reading
PO Box No. 40, Monarch House, 75-79 Caversham Road Reading RG1 8AW
(Tel: 0734-581931/5)
R. G. Goddard

Rochester
Gordon House, Star Hill, Rochester
(Tel: 0634-42603 and 46906)
A. R. Haigh

St. Annes-on-Sea
Petros House, St. Andrews Road North, Lytham St. Annes FY8 2JD
(Tel: 0253-721271)
M. Clark

Sheffield
8/12 Furnival Gate, The Moor, Sheffield S1 4QN
(Tel: 0742-26691/3)
T. Wilks

Southampton
21 London Road, Southampton SO9 1NQ
(Tel: 0703-23348/9 and 23340)
R. F. Savage

Southend
2nd Floor, Colman House, 61 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea SS2 6EF (Tel: 0702-41316/7)
F. L. Sage

Stockton
4 Bridge Road, Stockton-on-Tees, Teesside TS18 3BP
(Tel: 0642-65598/9)
F. Durkin

Stoke
London House, Hide Street, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 1QN
(Tel: 0782-45256/8)
A. K. Sales

Swansea
5th Floor, Sun Alliance Building, 166/167 St Helens' Road, Swansea SA1 5DL (Tel: 0792-42861)
P. W. Nunn

Watford
40 Clarendon Road, Watford WD1 1HJ
(Tel. 0923-44288)
F. L. Sage

Energy trends: crude oil imports down by a fifth

Net imports of crude oil in the first six months of the year totalled 45 million tons, about 13 million tons less than in the first half of 1974.

The September issue of *Energy Trends*, the Department of Energy's statistical bulletin, states that refinery output of finished petroleum products in July was 9.5 per cent below July last year.

Total inland energy consumption during July was nearly 11 per cent below the same month last year. Consumption of coal and oil declined by a similar margin, while the reduction of 7.5 per cent in natural gas use represented the first significant fall in supplies since the fuel was introduced.

Seasonally adjusted figures which allow for temperature variations indicate an annual rate of energy consumption in July 8.3 per cent below last year.

Substantially greater holiday losses was one factor which led to a 15 per cent drop in deep-mined coal output during August compared with the same month last year. With an 11 per cent drop in opencast production, total output of coal in August was a million tons less than a year ago. Output per manshift was about 8 per cent lower than in August last year although, again, the figures were affected by increased holiday entitlements.

Total inland coal consumption in August was more than 11 per cent down on August 1974, with deliveries to the industrial and domestic markets a third lower.

Energy Trends says that recruitment of school-leavers to the mining industry led to a net increase of over 400 in colliery manpower during August.

Total electricity supplied in July was about 6½ per cent lower than in July 1974. *Energy Trends* suggests that about half of the reduction was due to a low level of demand from industrial consumers. Other factors probably included the effects of the large increase in electricity prices in April and the warm weather in July.

Although output of motor spirit from refineries picked up slightly in July, inland deliveries were some 2.6 per cent below the July 1974 level. Inland deliveries of fuel oil were over 22 per cent below last year and most other products continued to reflect reduced demand. Stocks of oil held by companies rose by half a million tons but estimated endurance levels fell steeply in anticipation of higher seasonal demand in the months ahead.

Overall energy consumption during the 10 years 1963-73 has shown an average growth rate of a little over 2 per cent a year, on a primary fuel input basis.

A library for exporters

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are available for reference in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. A modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes, it has a reading room for visitors and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of overseas manufacturers. The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays (Tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368 or Telex No. 886143).

Detailed statistics of UK overseas trade

Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports of commodities and, for many of them, the most important countries. The information in these statistics is a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has over 11,000 commodity headings); there are 199 specified countries.

The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classsification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service.

Applications should be made to the Statistical Office, Bill of Entry Section, HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue; Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, ext. 316 or 323 for Imports, or ext. 314 or 315 for Exports; Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend).

New companies incorporated in Northern Ireland during July and August

During the month of July 53 private companies with a total nominal capital of £1,213,300 were incorporated in Northern Ireland.

During the period January-July 301 companies with a total nominal capital of £9,269,746 were incorporated as compared with 364 companies with a total nominal capital of £5,375,350 in the same period in 1974. (This notice amends the figures for July published in *Trade and Industry* of 5 September, page 593.)

During the month of August 32 private companies and one public company with a total nominal capital of £769,051 were incorporated in Northern Ireland.

During the period January-August 334 companies with a total nominal capital of £10,038,797 were incorporated, compared with 29 companies with a total nominal capital of £568,100 incorporated in the same period in 1974.

Index of retail sales in Northern Ireland in July

The seasonally adjusted index of retail sales in Northern Ireland for July was 213 (1965 = 100), 20 per cent more than in July 1974.

After allowing for price changes, the total volume of sales in July showed a decrease of 5 per cent compared with the corresponding period last year.

The seasonally adjusted index numbers of the value of sales in July and percentage increases on a year earlier for the main groups of traders are shown below. More detailed information can be obtained from the Department of Commerce, Index of Retail Sales, 21 Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8BZ (tel. Belfast (0232) 28081, ext. 140).

		July 1975	
Sales by	Sales in 1965 – £m	Seasonally adjusted value index numbers 1965 = 100	Percentage increases
All kinds of business	219	213	20
Food shops	97	221	20
Non-food shops	122	204	19
Of which:			
Clothing and footwear shops	36	198	16
Durable goods shops	21	215	21
Miscellaneous non-food shops	43	226	19
Department and general stores	22	165	15

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 26 September 1975.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Interlude For Song	BR/E 38253/27/9/80	10	22 September	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.
The Hostages	BR/E 38257/27/9/80	59	23 September	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Eady Barnes Productions Ltd.
Wednesday Country	BR/E 38262/27/9/80	26	25 September	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Soleyn Ltd., T/A, Pete Brady Productions
Movietone News 2416	BR/E 38131/27/9/80	8	26 September	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
That Girl Is A Tramp	EC 38252/27/9/80	54	22 September	Cinecenta Film Distributors Ltd.	Redinter SA, Brussels
Inside Out	EC 38258/27/9/80	97	23 September	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Maclean and Co., West Berlin
			FOREIGN		
W.W. And The Dixie Dance Kings	F 38254	91	23 September	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, California
Return To Macon County	F 38255	90	23 September	Focus Film Distributors Ltd.	American International Pictures, California
The Legend Of Machine Gun Kelly	F 38256	87	23 September	Focus Film Distributors Ltd.	A.I.P. and Dan Curtis Productions, California
The Naked Man	F 38259	89	25 September	Focus Film Distributors Ltd.	Arca Winston, West Berlin
Bed Of A Thousand Pleasures	F 38260	92	25 September	Focus Film Distributors Ltd.	Medusa Distribuzione and Pink International Films, Rome
Black Christmas	F 38261	97	25 September	EMI Film Distributors Ltd.	Film Funding Corporation and Vision Four Productions, Toronto
The Man Who Gave Up Smoking	F 38263	103	26 September	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	AB Svensk Filmindustri, Stockholm

Correction to the Register:
The registration number of the film 'Sun And Games In Paradise', registered on 27 August 1975, has been corrected to BR/E 38223/30/8/75 and the maker's name to read Cinesound Movietone Productions Pty. Ltd., Sydney.

Cinema admissions and takings in June

During June, counted as a five-week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 1.95 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.20 million. The comparable figures for June 1974 were 2.26 and £1.13 million, respectively.

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The Annual Census of Production Reports (the PA series of Monitors), and the 1971 Census of Distribution Reports (which are being published as Monitors SD 10 to SD 23, though not all are yet available) can be obtained on standing order from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	16 May 1975
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	19 Sept. 1975
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	24 Oct. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcies *see* Insolvencies	
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	30 Jan. 1975
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	19 Sept. 1975
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(amendment)	16 Jan. 1975
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Companies:	
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Customs notices of interest to exporters	This week
ECGD local offices	This week
Guide to Departments	11 July 1975
Official Receivers' offices	This week
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Ministry of Defence

8 October 1975 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Memorial Hall, High Street, Chatham, Kent

Auctioneers: Fuller, Horsey Sons and Cassell (Dept. L), 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (tel. 01-248 7954)

About 600 lots including Bedford and Austin ambulances, Morris Oxford estate, Austin Gipsy personnel carriers, Ford Thames box vans, Land Rover, two mobile cranes, fork lift truck, machine tools, MT spares, generators, electric motors, hoists, petrol engines, roller bearings, electronic equipment, drawing boards, stands and instruments, hand tools, wrist watches and clocks, furniture, carpets and rugs, DMS and other boots, blankets, clothing, woollen and mixed rags, kitchen utensils, and a large collection of other stores.

14 and 15 October 1975 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Central Ordnance Depot RAOC, Bicester, Oxon

Auctioneers: Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester, Oxon OX6 7AL (tel. 08692-2073)

Clothing and textiles including greatcoats, KD trousers and shorts, shirts, jerseys, towels, blankets, carpets, rags, haversacks, groundsheets, tentage. 1,090 Omega wrist watches, tyres, MT spares, handtools, photographic equipment, radio and electronic equipment. Kitchen equipment, chairs, tables, bureaux, sideboards, bedsteads. Saloon cars, vans, minibuses, double decker bus, Bedford fire tender, AEC Mammoth Major, Land Rover, fork lift trucks, Coventry Climax trailer fire pumps, Gardner diesel engines, lathes, milling and grinding machines and a large collection of other stores.

Catalogues for the above sales which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc., are available from the auctioneer from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 10p (postal orders only).

Wembley Auction Sales 1975/76

7 October 1975

View Days:	Day preceding and morning of sale
Location:	Department of the Environment Property Services Agency Supplies Division Store India Pavilion Exhibition Grounds Wembley, Middx. Tel. 01-903 2508
Description of Goods:	Office and Miscellaneous Furniture Engineering, Electrical, Canteen, Domestic and Other Equipment
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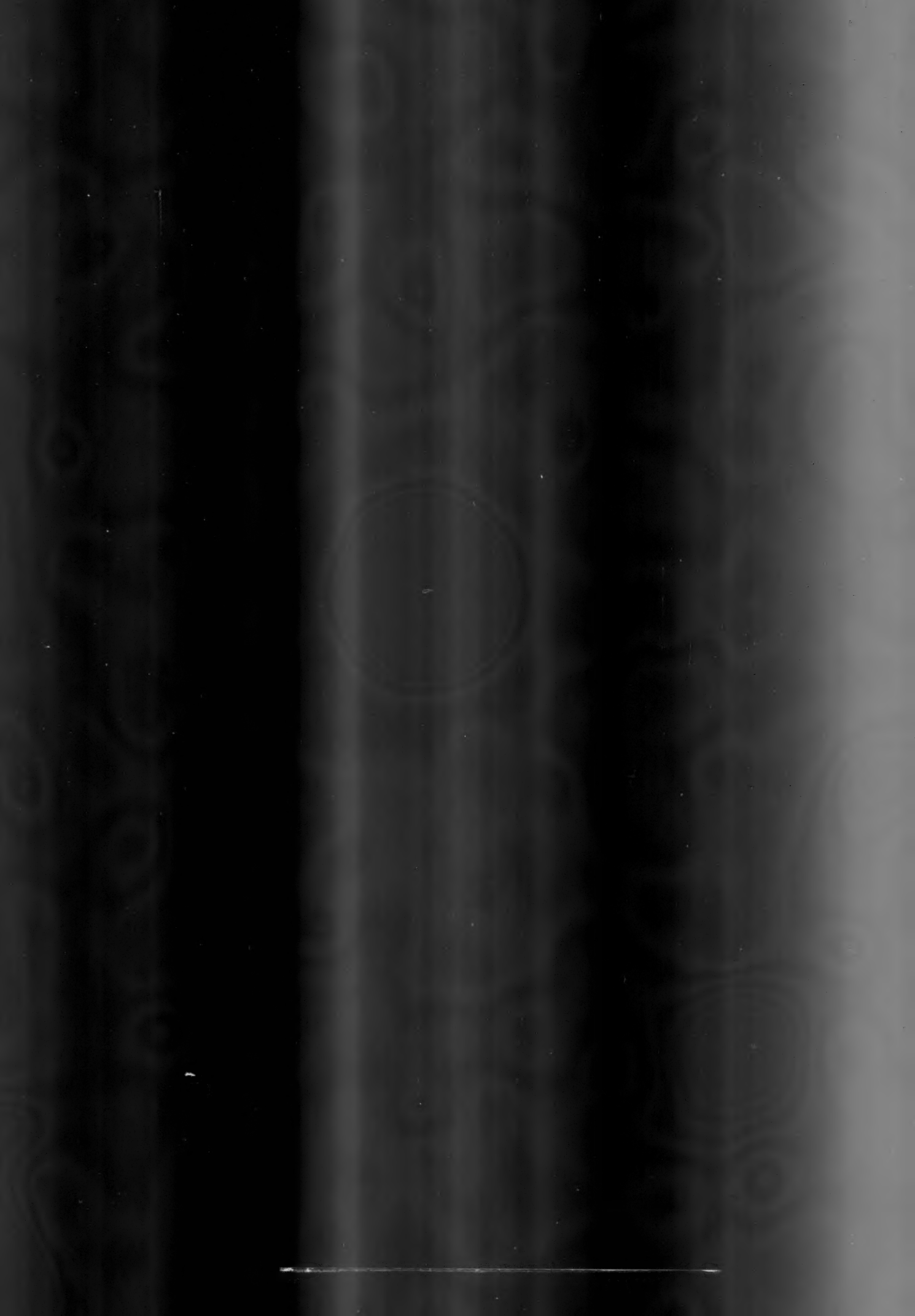
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